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Foreign Correspondence.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. EVANGELIST.

EVANGELICAL SOCIETIES OF GENEVA.

GENEVA, *May*, 1850.

MR. EDITOR—After much delay occasioned by entering upon new scenes and undertakings, I beg to fulfill my promise of writing freely respecting Evangelical Societies. "Comparisons are odious," and often do more harm than good when intended only to provoke to good works; I have, however, long felt that a fair representation of the views and usages of the committees of the several Missionary Societies of Geneva, might be brought before the brethren in America with good effect.

Illusions work well for a while in the raising of money and the excitation of missionary zeal; yet in the end, evil consequences are sure to fall both upon the treasuries of our Benevolent Societies, and upon the faith of the church. It is painful at first to come out of the beatific vision of falling thrones and dominions in the empire of Satan, from the enchantments of pious hope which bring paradise around us, and to see governments, society, church operations, communicants, converts, and skeptics just as they are. 'Tis like the reality of waking woe after a delicious opium revery. The experience is fatal to the missionary faith of some; but the Lord upholds whom he will in the face of Satan, and the missionary cause will still be pushed forward, though the darkness may be felt.

Happily for the Evangelical cause in Southern Europe, the committees of the various Missionary Societies of Geneva are not men of illusions: they see France, for example, as it really is; a somewhat different country from that promising harvest field which waves so gladly before the imagination of Boston and New-York assemblies "when all the world is May." They rejoice of course in all the Christian interest awakened for France in America, and wish only that it were tenfold greater; but from the speeches and reports of our anniversary occasions, they judge the expectation of the Americans to be too high wrought, and fear the effects of disappointment in the matter. But let us turn to the committee room. Upon the left of the door hangs a card bearing the list of certain Benevolent Societies of Geneva, with the day and hour of their weekly committee meetings. It has been there a long while, and that little black mallet on the table with gilt inscription, marked 1837, raps off its times with the punctuality of an old family clock. The most active members of these committees are men of property, who have seriously devoted their time and substance to the Lord. They receive no salary, and study the closest economy in the management of Society affairs, so that the loss upon the contributions is a mere trifle. In the case of the American Swiss committee, one gentleman has the writing done in his own house, pays all the postage, and the expense of sending the colporteurs from Geneva to their several fields of labor, so that not a farthing of the funds from America sent to this committee is consumed for business of office. Occasionally there is a bill of traveling expenses for some agent of one of the Societies sent to England to raise funds; but there are no permanent traveling agents. The receipts of the Societies are, of course, small compared to those of our American Societies, and these come principally from England and America. It must be admitted in all justice, therefore, that if a remarkable economy is to be seen in the management of the Societies at Geneva, they certainly have the benefit of our expensive agencies in America.

The committee meetings of the Foreign Evangelization Society, for example, generally occupy three hours. The bi-monthly or tri-monthly reports of the Evangelists and Colporteurs are read, discussed, and the answer agreed upon. There is a Secretary in attendance who receives instructions what to say in reply, and some one of the committee is appointed to oversee the matter. In case of anything trying, either for the Society or the missionary, one of the committee writes. The greatest attention is given to punctuality in the correspondence of the Society, and also to particularity in answers and instructions. No missionary of any Geneva Society has to bear the disappointment of months upon months' delay in the answer of his letters, or of receiving one at length which overlooks entirely his earnest questions.

From frequent attendance upon the committee meetings, I can speak with full heart as to the high spiritual tone of the correspondence with the evangelists and colporteurs. That of the American Swiss Committee, with its laborers, is conducted with peculiar frankness and affection. This committee publishes no reports; but makes up written reports quarterly from the letters of the laborers, for the parent Society in America.

I have already alluded to the sobriety of these committees, in their hopes and judgment respecting the missionary work. The truth is, they know the deceitfulness of those fitful demonstrations of disgust with Popery which occur frequently in the smaller towns of France. Some two hundred or eight hundred parishioners, it may be, raise a hue-and-cry against their priests. They are all eagerness to have a Protestant missionary come among them. Perhaps the Mayor of the town, the schoolmaster, and some other important character, accept the duty of sending for one. The missionary arrives; he preaches the first time to a thousand or more; the second time to half the number; and the third time, very probably, to only thirty or forty. Upon the lapse of two months, he will hardly count upon a dozen. If each demonstration of this kind had furnished ten steadfast, serious Protestants, the committees at Geneva would have greater rejoicing than at present. Experience in many forms has abundantly shown that the triumphs of the gospel in France do not come with whirlwinds, and that the spirit of the people, however anti-Popish at times, is deeply hostile to a free evangelical Protestant Church. The committees at Geneva, therefore, instruct their evangelists and colporteurs to break up, if possible, these mass meetings of novelty-seekers, to appoint rather some half dozen reunions in private houses, for the reading and explanation of the Scriptures, and not mind disappointing an idle curiosity, and a popular zest for hearing declamation against the priests.

I may add that the committees do not look for anything more in the present generation, than the multiplication of exceedingly small reunions, or feeble and despised churches, to be nourished by constant missionary care. It may, indeed, be hoped that some self-supporting churches will spring up, but the committees are not laboring as though such results were to crown their efforts. They act upon the supposition that the people of God in France are long to be a "little flock"; and in the true spirit of Christian missions, they are contented to seek the salvation of souls among the poorest class, where a few converts will only call for a new sacrifice on the part of abler Christians to sustain another religious teacher.

Of late the committees have been exceedingly tried by the influence of the Plymouthites with their colporteurs and little flocks. Many an interesting little band, gathered by their missionary pains and sacrifices, has been suddenly dispersed by an invasion of these wild errorists. Still, however, the cause of evangelical truth advances; and if pious Protestants in England and America, can act cheerfully with the Geneva Societies in pursuing the good work in France and other Catholic countries, in view of the sober realities of the case, they will have such reward as Christ gave to his early disciples—his approbation, in opposition to the ridicule of the world.

The Americans are now revolving their great disappointment at the turn taken by the republican cause in Europe—they are commenting wisely upon the necessary conditions of popular freedom, and understand better than before the difficulties attending the political regeneration of old kingdoms. This, however, ought only to increase their veneration for true liberty, and consent to new sacrifices for its sake at home and abroad. The church in America experiences probably a similar disappointment as to the religious affairs of Europe, and of France particularly. Romanism is not that decrepid power there which they imagined. Protestantism there wears no halo of glory! But if they truly love him who endured the cross, despising the shame, they cannot but rejoice to succor his church in its humiliation, and fainting under cruel wounds.

G. H. H.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. EVANGELIST.

LETTERS FROM CALIFORNIA.

SPRING SCENERY AND CHURCH PROSPECTS.

SACRAMENTO CITY, *May* 28, 1850.

MR. EDITOR—I am so much enamored of California in the charm and loveliness of her spring attire, that I cannot refrain from giving my feelings utterance on every occasion that offers. So rich, beautiful, lustrous a covering never carpeted the earth in any other clime. The river-bank, the vale, the wood, the plain, the rolling prairie, are but successions of flower-beds and blossom-fields that surpass all description, and defy all imitation. Three days ago I went out on a foot excursion eight or ten miles, in company with a Hartford physician and a New-Haven artist. When fairly out, and away from the sight of human habitations, we sat on a thick matted flower-bank, with our heads bared, beneath the shade of a venerable oak, and looked forth on the wide scene of varying hues and clustering beauties, regaled with choice perfumes, and refreshed with fragrant airs—we could only say, wonderful, wonderful! I did at last collect my senses sufficiently to remember the hymn of Thomson:

> "The rolling year
> Is full of thee! Forth in the pleasing spring
> Thy beauty walks, thy tenderness and love.
> Wide flush the fields; the softening air is balm;
> Echo the mountains round—the forest smiles;
> And every sense, and every heart is joy."

Every landscape view obtained in our valley, is hightened also in its effect by the constant presence—though far away—of portions of the Sierra Nevada range, lying piled against the Eastern sky, shining in their snowy vestments; the lofty peaks towering up as if in scorn of the low world, and us humble denizens of the vale.

We brought in bundles of specimens—some of which are going home in letters. On our return I found the Doctor's breath was occasionally a good deal spent—and the artist went moping on in silence, too tired to talk. I congratulated myself much, that after a six months' illness, I could endure the fatigues of such an excursion better than my companions; one of whom prides himself not a little on his pedestrian capabilities.

The business of the city is manifestly reviving. For several days, our business streets have been crowded with teams of oxen and mules. Load after load, leaves the city for the mining region in all directions. It would astonish any one who never has seen it, to notice the teams as they go out in one never-ending stream over the plains back of the city. Broadway omnibuses sometimes make a long row—but it takes California teams to constitute an unbroken succession as far as the eye can reach. Our accounts from all the mines whose business center is here continue very favorable. As the rivers are fast subsiding, the reports will become, ere long, very exciting. From this quarter and that, we shall receive news almost too glowing for credence. Nothing surprises us now, however, though we do not, for a moment, believe all we hear. But we *know* what we see, and we *rely* on what *some* men tell us. We do not question, in the least, that the mines will this year yield in richer abundance than ever. The designs of Providence in respect to California are only in the incipient stages of their development. Visions of wonder are yet to open upon us.

In our city quite an interest has been awakened in the matter of church building, by the efforts of the *first church* to secure funds for the erection of a chapel. I should not be surprised if three new chapels were put up within as many months. *Ours* will certainly be built. The money is in good part subscribed. Some determined spirits have taken hold, and we believe God is with us. It will fill our souls with new joy when we are permitted to sit together in a sacred place of our own. It will gladden my lone spirit when I can enter a sanctuary and feel that we, Congregationalists and Presbyterians, have *one* holy place for God's worship in the valley of the Sacramento; a valley 300 miles long and 50 broad—inhabited by 50,000 people ...ecially shall I be cheered, if I may speedily greet also several new laborers, and welcome them to this wide field of toil where I have so long been feeble and alone! Alone, in a city of thousands—and tens of thousands scattered up and down the valley! I have waited long and patiently for helpers—trusting that there were many of my brethren who could forecast events—who would foresee the emergency; who, if nobody would send them, would come themselves, and meet the demand of the times, committing all to that God who never yet deserted a self-sacrificing or noble soul. But I am alone still. No collaborators have come. My *parish* is larger in area than the State of Massachusetts—has as many people in it as the city of Brooklyn. Is it surprising, then, that I ask for aid?

I have no connection with the American Home Missionary Society, or any other, neither am I in correspondence with them. Has not that Society been remiss? What adequate provision has it made for this field? Does it lack funds? I learn that not one of their men has drawn a cent from their treasury since his arrival. What do they fear? Have they been influenced by the pitiful noises of sundry poor croakers? Well, it will not long be so. God reigns. His work will yet be accomplished. We shall see the grand temple of our liberties rising in majesty—its western front overlooking the waters of the Occident—its pillars planted on the snow-peaks; as its eastern front already overlooks the waters of the Orient—its pillars fixed on the granite hills. We shall yet behold the church of God towering up to heaven—its polished walls glowing in the crimson hue of setting suns, its spires piercing the blue empyrean, its beauties attracting the gaze of all eyes, its glories winning the love of men—till it shall become the joy of them that are nigh, and the desire of them that dwell far off on the sea! For this we labor and faint not.

Yours, J. A. B.

FOR THE N. Y. EVANGELIST.

BEAUTY OF CHRIST'S CONSISTENCY.

Harmony of precept and practice has ever been considered the highest merit of a moral teacher, and is naturally looked for as a necessary qualification for the office. But the want of it is proverbial. Many have spoken and written well who have failed to do well. The words of truth have fallen from their lips and pens, but bad actions have flowed from their hearts. They have professed themselves teachers of the law, guides of the blind, instructors of the ignorant, and have approved things that were excellent, but have broken the law, acted contrary to truth, and dishonored both themselves and God. Such was the case with the Jewish priests in the time of Paul, and of the Pharisees rebuked by Christ. They sat in Moses' seat and taught his doctrine, but Moses' works they were clear of. Many of the Greek and Roman philosophers were arrant hypocrites. Their teachings were according to truth and morality as understood from the light of nature, and in public they made a fair show of virtue and goodness. But in private they were dissolute, immoral, and devoted to luxury and pleasure.

And even in the character and history of the greatest and best of the saints, dark spots may be detected. Moses spake unadvisedly with his lips. David committed a heinous crime in the matter of Uriah. Paul manifested, on more than one occasion, a degree of passion unwarranted by the standard of the gospel. Luther frequently and even violently gave way in this respect. Yet these were all burning and shining lights in the history of the church and the world.

But where is the spot or blemish in the life of our Savior, that shall diminish the force and attraction of his incomparably excellent and glorious doctrine? Who shall point out the inconsistency between any of his teachings and performances? Who shall show wherein he failed to set a perfect example, and lead the way in keeping the commandments of God? Was it the duty of preaching or teaching, which must devolve on certain ones till the end of time? He preached and taught in the cities and villages, on the sea-shore and by the wayside, throughout Judea and Galilee. Was it to visit the sick or feed the hungry? He went about doing good, healing the people of their diseases and infirmities. He showed his sympathy with the bereaved and afflicted, when he groaned in spirit and wept with the sisters, Martha and Mary, at the grave of their brother. His compassion was often exhibited in cleansing the poor leper, and forgiving the sins of the humble penitent. As a loyal citizen, he paid the tribute demanded of him by the tax-gatherer. At the table and in the houses of the rich and great, he was courteous and affable, though faithful in his reproofs of their errors and vices. To the poor he especially preached the gospel. And his spirit of godlike benevolence was strikingly displayed when, amid the agonies of the cross, he petitioned for the forgiveness of his tormentors and murderers, as well as in the act itself of dying for the sins of the world.

O what a being! What matchless virtues! What a perfect fulfillment of all righteousness! With truth he could say, at the close of his earthly career, "Father, I have glorified thee on the earth, I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do."

Blessed Lord and patron of all excellence, may we strive to imitate thee. May we resemble thee in holiness and benevolence. May we possess a large portion of thy wisdom, lowliness, and charity. May our lives be ordered after thy example, and our characters formed on the model of thine. O assist us by thy Spirit to see thee as thou art revealed in thy word, that "with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, we may be changed into the same image from glory to glory."

M.

FOR THE N. Y. EVANGELIST.

FAULTS IN THE MANNER OF EXPRESSING THANKS AT THE TABLE.

BY REV. DR. HUMPHREY.

I shall not discuss the question, whether in this respect "the former days were better than these." Forty years ago it was almost the universal custom, I believe, in Christian families, to crave a blessing before meals, and to give thanks when they rose from the table. The custom almost as uniform now, is, to unite both in one service. As we find no positive directions in the Bible, with regard to this matter, I suppose we may adhere to the old custom, or fall in with that which has for several years been fast taking its place, as may seem to us most convenient and proper. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind."

But I have a word or two to say, about the manner in which this table service was and is performed. Formerly, it was expanded by some into a regular prayer of two or three minutes. This was going into one extreme; but not so far, as many now go into the other. I often hear the whole despatched in a single sentence, and that a very short one. Half a dozen monosyllables are about all. I was going to say, this sounds like mere form; but it is hardly that. It looks more like saying grace because you must, than a serious address to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift."

The other fault which I have noticed lately, is, speaking so low as not to be heard across the table. I do not deny that it is a petition, or a "giving of thanks," for undoubtedly a man may "pray in the spirit," when nobody hears him; but it cannot be "to edification," and the closet is the better place for such prayers. Surely those who keep up the form of asking a blessing and returning thanks at meals, ought to speak loud enough to allow all who wish for the privilege, to join them.

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST.

THE PUBLICATIONS OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The clamor which was heard a few years ago respecting the employment of agents by our large benevolent Societies, has nearly or quite ceased. Experience, that safest of all guides, has demonstrated that they cannot, in the present state of benevolent feeling in the churches, be dispensed with. Still, it is desirable that so far as the necessity for their labors can be superseded by other means, it should be done; both as relieving the Societies from the expense of agencies, and also as tending to cultivate independent habits of benevolence among the friends of the Redeemer's cause.

I have long thought that one mode by which something, at least, might be effected, deserves greater attention from the officers of these institutions than it has hitherto received. I mean that of *supplying the pastors* of the churches with materials for becoming, each in his own parish, intelligent and efficient agents of the various departments of Christian effort. In my own experience as a pastor, I have been not a little embarrassed from a deficiency in this respect. My people statedly contribute to some six or more of these causes; and, in default of a better, I aim to be an agent for each in my own pulpit. But in respect to several of them, I have not always the materials for so doing. From the A. B. C. F. M. I get the Missionary Herald and the Journal of Missions, and (sometimes) the Annual Report. From the A. H. M. Society, I receive the Home Missionary and the Report. From the Am. Tract Society, the Messenger and Report. From the Am. Bible Society, nothing. From the Seamen's Friend Society, nothing. From the Am. and For. Christian Union, nothing. From the Am. S. S. Union, the S. S. Journal and Report, etc. In a few instances when wishing to present these causes, I have written to the Secretaries for information, which for *that once*, they have readily sent me. In others, I have done the best I could without it.

Now it may be said, that if the various publications of these Societies are desired by pastors, they have only to subscribe and pay for them, and they will have them. But is this just? Most of those who live in the country can very ill afford the amount requisite for this purpose. Besides, they need the intelligence not so much for their own sakes, as to furnish them for laboring in behalf of the Societies themselves. Shall they be required to furnish straw as well as brick? The great body of pastors, I feel assured, are ready to pay for them—not indeed in money, but, what to the Societies is worth more, an intelligent and faithful advocacy of the causes they represent among the churches of the land.

It may be said further, that the *cost* of so doing would be a heavy burden upon the Societies. Rather, I should argue, would it be a money-*saving*, as well as a money-*getting* investment. Suppose an agent is employed at a salary of say $800 per year. He spends a Sabbath in presenting the claims of his cause to a congregation, which will be, it will be seen, at an expense of more than fifteen dollars for the day; or if in some cases, he may visit two congregations, at nearly eight dollars for each, but surely it can cost no Society either of those sums to furnish a pastor with all their publications for the year, and thus make him an agent who will be far more effective and successful among his own people than any stranger, in ordinary circumstances, can be. They can be sent too, to *every* pastor in the land, establishing thus a ubiquitous agency which could be done by no other mode, even though the entire funds of the treasuries should be spent in salaries.

Once more, it may be said, that ministers generally would not *desire* such a mass of reading on these subjects; that they have little time already for the newspapers, magazines, and new books which are constantly demanding their notice. True, indeed, they might not desire it for the purposes of ordinary *reading*, but for *reference*, and for having a treasury of facts and intelligence from which they may draw, when needed, for the effective presentation of each department of the work. And if any pastor does not need it for this purpose, he has only to send his name, and state the fact to the publishers, to be relieved from the burden.

I would then respectfully suggest to our brethren, the Secretaries of the various benevolent Societies, to consider this subject, and *send us the documents*. All the periodical publications, the stated reports, and such occasional intelligence of interest as from time to time may be received, should be furnished to pastors promptly and gratuitously. In most cases this might be done without expense for postage, by sending them with the Heralds and Messengers to the depositories where the latter are distributed. In other cases they might be sent by mail. For one I feel confident that by so doing, the great body of the ministry would become themselves more deeply interested in the work of Christian benevolence, and the contributions of the churches would be increased greatly, both in regularity and amount.

PASTOR.

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST.

POSTURE IN PRAYER.

On looking over the doings of the "General Association of Connecticut," as reported in your issue of the 27th ult., I read with some special interest the report of a committee on "Uniformity of posture in public prayer;" but was, as a representative from heathendom, *offended*, that the committee should have adopted the erroneous statement of some "*one*" that the practice of leisurely sitting in public worship is "a lazy and heathenish practice."

Notice—my remonstrance is not against the epithet "lazy" in this connection, but against the misapplication of the term "heathenish." Heathens, Mr. Editor, certainly, so far as the one hundred and twenty millions of Hindoos may be regarded as fair specimens of heathendom—heathens, I repeat, and even those who are not the most devout, manifest their devotion to the idol-gods in public worship, either (1) by rolling after the car, and in some cases as at Juggernaut, before it, or (2) by following the car in the way of measuring the ground by continued prostrations, or (3) by simple prostration of the whole body while in the temple, or (4) by simply kneeling, or (5) by kneeling with the head bowed to the ground, or (6) by standing with the arms extended, and the palms of the hand in contact, gently waving them from the forehead downward, or (7) by sitting upon the pavement or floor of the temple, with limbs folded and adjusted in a self-sacrificing posture.*

When Hindoos, who are heathens, come to our churches, they will sometimes, from courtesy, *stand* during the time of prayer or singing. But when they would have it palpably appear that they take no part in the worship, but are merely spectators, they keep their sitting in a leisurely, but respectful posture, or else retire from the church. These various forms of Hindoo worship are evidently grounded on the assumption, that although *worship* is something appertaining to the mind or spirit, it *should* and *will* manifest itself by appropriate external signs, or bodily actions.

The views these heathens entertain on the subject in hand, may be well illustrated by reference to a passage in the "Memoir of Babajee," a converted Brahmin, of Bombay, by the Rev. Hollis Read—page 19, 20. In compliance with a regulation of the Mission, Babajee, before his conversion to Christianity, rose and stood during the time of prayer in the chapel. For this he was arraigned before a council of "not less than one thousand Brahmins," who treated him with great indignity and abuse; whereas, if he had kept leisurely his sitting, his attendance at the chapel would have been allowed to pass unnoticed. It is true, indeed, that the Hindoos speak of "three hundred and thirty millions of gods," and that some of the gods they most worship are abominable characters; but they must not be charged with worshiping them in a "lazy" or irreverential posture.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say, and I would say it with special emphasis, as the result of two years' observation—that I can conceive of nothing, which by the smallest sacrifice of will and way, would so much *add* to the moral beauty and gracefulness of our worshiping assemblies, as uniformity of appropriate posture, while in public converse with the Deity. Next to this would be uniformity in the observance of the forms of devotion, as indicated in the oracles of God, to the utter avoiding of that which even heathens regard as appropriate to those only who are in attendance at church either as idle spectators, or critical reporters of what is done in the Christian assemblies.

On a deliberate survey, then, of what is done in Christendom and in heathendom; and in reference to enlisting the *whole man*, both soul and body, in the public worship of God, we may lay down the following formula or directory, viz: *Walk* or *ride* to church, *and go in; sit* to rest—*in silence*.† *Rise and stand* to sing; *kneel* or "*bow down*" to pray;‡ and *sit* to receive God's message from the lips of his servant.

D. P., A RETURNED MISSIONARY.

Newark, July 5th, 1850.

* This, in all probability, was the posture in which "David sat before the Lord," as mentioned in 1 Chron., 17: 16.

† "Ye shall keep my Sabbaths and *reverence my sanctuary*." It "is none other than the house of *God* and the gate of *heaven*."

‡ What posture will a Christian instinctively take, when, in compliance with the positive and specific injunction of Matt. 6: 6, he prays to God in secret?

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST.

GOOD BOOKS AT THE WEST.

MR. EDITOR—It is said of the Ethiopian Eunuch, that on his return from public worship, he read the Prophet Esais while sitting in his chariot. I have no charioteer, but I enjoy reading when I can secure a driver, and I have just read "The Pulpit." It is one of those rare books whose large type and intrinsic excellence presents attractions enough to share the attentions of the wayfaring man with the incidents of travel constantly occurring; and if by pointing out a single error, I can introduce it to my acquaintances at the West, I shall secure two objects at once.

My esteem for its venerable author, has reached a maturity of thirty-three years. But I am constrained respectfully to dissent from his opinion of the tracts which are being circulated by that noble Institution at whose Anniversary he has recently preached, *i.e.* that they are not generally read. He says: "*We have no reason to believe that one out of ten of them is ever read.*"

Whatever may be true of heathen nations, or of the thoughtless and gay that flutter about the metropolis, my own observation has brought me to the conclusion that nine out of ten of those distributed in the country are carefully perused.

My first impetus in this benevolent work, I caught from the sainted Cornelius, in 1815. He was then a theological student under Dr. Dwight, and he published a tract on profane swearing. From that time until this, I have been a tract distributor.

It is related of a little girl carried off by the Indians, that she contrived to inform the anxious parents of her whereabouts, by occasionally dropping a bit of her calico dress as she passed along. And if some man were to gather up and drop in the road only so many of the tracts I have distributed as remain in a state of tolerable preservation, I believe that I could be trailed over the twenty-one States which I have visited during the subsequent thirty-five years.

I often meet with tracts given away ten or fifteen years previously—sometimes constituting a part of the scanty library on the window-sill of a log-cabin—sometimes laid away in the bureau drawer, or sewed together in a volume for their better preservation.

One of these silent preachers which I had given away twenty years before, met me, some months back, on the banks of Rock River; and after a short interview, in which I learned it had called forth the benevolence of one man in your city to the amount of several hundred dollars, and had performed missionary service in one or two of the Southern States, it was started off on a tour towards the lead-mines of the Upper Mississippi.

I once saw a gentleman making little furrows to turn the rain-drops towards the trees he had been transplanting. A four-page tract may elicit the inquiries of an active mind (though vacant of good), and may turn its musings into a channel of serious thought; and that new channel of thought may continue to widen and deepen during the life-time of the soul.

There are frontier-men, who always travel with a rifle on their shoulders. Tracts constitute the ammunition I have always in readiness as game falls in my way. They serve as letters of introduction. If I have a moment's leisure and a heart to improve it, there is no easier way than to accost a fellow-traveler, or to step into a house and present a tract with a few appropriate remarks, and the way is open to an interesting conversation, limited only by my disposition to talk or the length of my day's journey. And I am persuaded that if the Doctor had passed over these broad and beautiful prairies as often as some of his Western brethren, and had called at as many frontier dwellings, and had been cheered as many times by the gushings of their free-hearted hospitality—if he had as frequently gladdened the mother with a few tracts, and the children with a little hymn-book, accompanied by a word fitly spoken, in his own bland and conciliatory manner, he would ere this have found evidence that these perishable leaves constitute "tracts for the times," and that probably nine out of ten are carefully and repeatedly read.

A. KENT.

Galena, 1850.

FOR THE N. Y. EVANGELIST.

PROFANITY AT THE WEST.

MR. EDITOR—In your paper of the 20th inst., I see the following extract from the Chicago Tribune, headed "Profanity at the West."

> "Rev. Mr. Kirk remarked in one of his discourses yesterday, ("at Chicago") that during the five weeks he had been traveling at the West, he had heard more profane swearing than he had ever dreamed of before, from his infancy up to that time."

In reference to this statement, I would say with the editor of the Tribune, that I believe that unfortunately there is a great, and an alarming degree of profanity at the West. Enough it would seem to arouse all the good and virtuous, and stimulate them to the faithful use of all proper means to reform it. But let us not hastily conclude that the West is far worse than the East, in this particular. Let us not compare ourselves with ourselves.

The greater portion of my life I have spent at the West, and the last seven years of it in the gospel ministry. And I must say that during all this time, I have seldom if ever been so shocked and horror-stricken at the profanity there, as recently during two days along the Erie Canal and in the City of New-York. Hence, I think we have reason to believe that this is a great, prevalent, and heaven-daring sin *throughout our country*. And whether one travels at the East or West, North or South, his ear may often be pained with the obscene language and profane oaths and imprecations of the wicked. What need of fidelity on the part of professing Christians and others *throughout our land*, in reproving and endeavoring to correct this so prevalent and fearful sin.

Yours truly,
C. R. FRENCH.

New-York, June 24th, 1850.

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST.

A CORRECTION.

MR. EDITOR—Your correspondent S. in his communication headed, *Presbytery of Utica and Home Missions*, in your paper of the 4th inst. makes a statement, which I think is erroneous. He says, "a large number of ecclesiastical bodies in the State, contemplate this change," (taking charge of their own Home Mission operations,) "*and among them the General Association.*" There is certainly no foundation for this assertion. It is true, that at the last meeting of the General Association, a motion was made to appoint a committee to report on the expediency of forming a Congregational Home Missionary Society. But the resolution was laid on the table at once, by a decisive vote. Whatever may be the opinions of individuals, there is certainly no evidence at present that the General Association contemplate any such change as the one in question.

Your correspondent has in some way, probably, imbibed a wrong impression from this circumstance. I am sure, it is the earnest wish of many in the Association, that no such division of operations, or division of funds may take place.

G.

THE EDDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE.

The following passage is from a late discourse of Theodore L. Cuyler, on "True and False Religions."

"Like the treacherous signal-boats that are sometimes stationed by the wreckers off an iron-bound coast, these shifting systems of false religion are continually changing their places. Like them they attract only to bewilder, and allure only to destroy. The unwary mariner follows them with a trembling uncertainty, and only finds out where he is, when he feels his ill-fated vessel crushing into a thousand fragments upon the beach.

But how different from these floating and delusive systems is that unchanging gospel of Christ, which stands forth like the towering light-house of Eddystone, with its beacon-blaze streaming far out over the midnight sea! The angry waves, through many a long year, have rolled in, thundering against that tower's base. The winds of heaven have warred fiercely around its pinnacle; the rains have dashed against its gleaming lantern. *But there it stands.* It moves not. It trembles not; for it is 'founded on a rock.' Year after year, the storm-stricken mariner looks out for its star-like light as he sweeps in through the British Channel. It is the first object that meets his eye as he returns on his homeward voyage; it is the last which he beholds, long after his native land has sunk beneath the evening wave.

So it is with the unchanging gospel of Christ. While other systems rise, and fall, and pass into nothingness, this gospel (like its immutable author) is the same yesterday, to-day and forever.—While other false, and flashing lights are extinguished, this the 'true light,' ever shineth.

The Christian goes to his Bible, and finds it always the same. The life-giving doctrines of the cross which first brought peace to his soul, are still his solace; the precepts of the divine law are still his delight. They have never lost their ability to guide him, or their power to console him.—Upon this gospel his fathers pillowed their dying heads; upon this he means to rest in the trying hour; and he trusts that it shall be the precious heritage of his descendants long after his own corruptible body shall have mouldered into dust."

INFLUENCE OF THE GREAT AND GOOD.

We extract the following from Dr. Sprague's discourse commemorative of Dr. Miller:

"Who shall fix a limit to the influence of a great and holy man? Who shall say how much a single mind acting steadily, patiently, resolutely in its appropriate sphere and through a long life, shall accomplish for the improvement and exaltation of the race? We are apt to judge of a man's usefulness by what falls within our immediate horizon; we forget that beyond the range of our vision, there may spring up innumerable plants of righteousness from seed which his charities or prayers have wafted thither; that thousands of monuments of his beneficent activity may rise, on which his name shall be inscribed in a character that is legible only to the eye of God and of angels. Oh, if we could contemplate the life of our lamented friend, in all its various and luminous details; could we see how, as the habit of doing good strengthened, and the means of doing good multiplied, the good influences which he exerted waxed bright and powerful and numerous as the sunbeams; could we see how one benevolent action sent joy and life in one direction, and another in an opposite direction, and how, like separate streams moving in circuitous courses, they have ere long met and mingled in a common tide of blessing; above all, could we behold the fruit of his long life as it will be eternally gathered in heaven, and mark how his unostentatious labors on earth took hold of the destinies of the glorified, and even quickened the joys and the songs of seraphs; I say, could we realize this sublime vision, then might we have some adequate idea of what it is for a good man to live; then shall we know better how to honor the memory of such a man after he is dead; then shall we feel that the grave had not gained more than half a triumph, inasmuch as he is still represented here by influences which are essentially immortal."

A PEN OF SOLID FIRE.

We know but little of the mysterious connection between soul and body. But one thing we know, that the habits of the soul act upon the body, and the habits of the body act upon the soul. A worldly man thinks very little of this; a man of sin and pleasure thinks of it very little; and yet it may be in this very way that he is engraving the letters of his own future judgment on his own being. No man knows, when in a course of sinful or sensual indulgence, no young man, in a career of sensual pleasure, no middle-aged man, in the pursuits of ambition, or the greedy grasp of gain, what lines he is tracing, as with the pen of a diamond, or burning in, as with a pen of solid fire, upon his spiritual being, hidden perhaps now, but by and by to come out, and to be read through eternity. It is said that the wicked shall be driven away in his wickedness; and so the wicked soul may be launched into eternity, seared and scorched, in the sight of all the universe, with the deep-burnt engraving of his own sins, so that no book of judgment would be needed to read them out of, either to himself or to angels.—*Dr. Cheever.*

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND SLAVERY.

NO. IV.

BY REV. SAMUEL T. SPEAR.

We now come to the question of law and fact: WHAT IS AMERICAN SLAVERY?—the holding of our fellow-men in which condition has by the Assembly been declared to be an "offense," except in certain cases. We answer, by an appeal to legal commentators, the statutes of slaveholding States, judicial decisions under those statutes, and ample testimony as to facts. The question is cardinal. We must know what American slavery is, before we can safely express an opinion of its character.

Chancellor Kent, referring to slavery in the Southern States, remarks: "They (the laws) are, doubtless, as just and as mild as is deemed, by those governments, to be compatible with the public safety, or with the existence and preservation of that species of property; and yet, in contemplation of law, slaves are considered as *things* or *property*, rather than *persons*, and are vendible as personal estate. They cannot take property by descent or purchase, and all they find, and all they hold, belongs to the master. Their condition is more analogous to that of the slaves of the ancients, than to that of the villeins of feudal times, both in respect to the degradation of the slaves, and the full dominion and power of the master. The statute regulations follow the principles of the civil law in relation to slaves, and are extremely severe, but the master has no power over life or limb; and the severe letter of their laws is softened and corrected by the humanity of the age, and the spirit of Christianity." Commentaries, Vol. II. pp. 252, 253. This is the testimony of an eminent legal scholar, writing on a question of fact. "In contemplation of law, slaves are considered as things or property, rather than persons, and are vendible as personal estate." The distinction between a thing and a person, is therefore, so far as the slaveholding States "follow the principles of the civil law," that is, of the Roman code in respect to slavery. Dr. Taylor in his "Elements of the Civil Law," p. 429, says: "Slaves were held *pro nullis; pro mortuis; pro quadrupedis.*" They were annihilated as human beings in the contemplation of law—had none of the rights of humanity, any more than a horse. Legally they did not exist; they were as dead men, as brutes. The slave laws of the South, in the opinion of Chancellor Kent, follow these principles, rather than the system of feudal times.

We offer the testimony of a compiler of the slave laws of this country. "With respect to the other slaveholding States, as none of these have adopted entire written codes, enunciations of such a general nature, as are exhibited in the quotations just made from the law of Louisiana, are not to be expected. Nevertheless, the cardinal principle of slavery—that the slave is not to be ranked among sentient beings, but among things—is an article of property—a chattel personal—obtains as undoubted law in all of these States." Stroud's Sketch, pp. 22, 23: If any one doubts the correctness of this opinion, we recommend him to study the twelve corollaries, under which Mr. Stroud exhibits the attributes and operations of the chattel system as legally established over human beings. We recommend him to study those laws of slavery, which proceed on the assumption that in legal vision the slave is not a man, but a thing, an article of merchandise. If there are other laws, and such there are, which recognize him as a man, they do not sufficiently recognize him as such, or sufficiently regard his rights as such. It is difficult to apply the chattel system to a man, without some recognition that he is a man. His humanity forces legislation into this contradiction. Being a man, he must in some respects be regarded as such, in order to make him more perfect as a slave, or to answer the instinctive demands of humanity. It must be assumed that he can commit crimes; and hence a penal code must be established to punish him as a *man*, though he is a slave. The laws which recognize his humanity, do not relieve him from his condition as a chattel. If they did, they would at once work out his emancipation. This is not their effect or design.

What is the language of *legal statutes*, in respect to American slavery? Men, we take it, are not slaves at common or natural law. If they are such at all, it is by statute law, enacted by the local governments for the purpose of defining their condition. We offer some specimens from the code of slaveholding States. The law of South Carolina thus defines the condition of the slave: "Slaves shall be claimed, held, taken, reputed and adjudged in law to be CHATTELS PERSONAL in the hands of their owners and possessors, and their executors, administrators, and assigns, TO ALL INTENTS, CONSTRUCTIONS, AND PURPOSES WHATSOEVER." Brevard's Digest, p. 229. No language could more distinctly mark him as a piece of property. The code of Louisiana takes the same ground: "A slave is one who is in the power of a master to whom he belongs; the master may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry, and his labor; he can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire anything, but what must belong to his master." Civ. Code, Art. 35. No words could more explicitly affirm, that a horse, or an ox, or a watch, is a piece of property; or more perfectly protect the owner in its legal possession. In an act of Maryland, 1798, we find the following language:—"In case the personal property of a ward shall consist of specific *articles*, such as *slaves, working beasts, animals of any kind*, stock, furniture, plate, books, &c., the court, if it shall deem it advantageous for the ward, may at any time pass an order for the sale thereof." Stroud's Sketch, p. 23. Here slaves are grouped with animals, furniture, books, &c., as "personal property"—as really such as the other "articles," and liable to be sold. In some of the States slaves for certain purposes are regarded as real estate. Louisiana has passed a statute to this effect. "Slaves shall always be reputed and considered real estate; shall be, as such, subject to be mortgaged, according to the rules prescribed by law, and they shall be seized and sold as real estate." Laws of Louisiana, 1806. The doctrine that the slave is an article of property, is stated by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, in his treatise on slavery: "Being property, slaves may be bought and sold by persons capable of buying and selling other property. They are held to be personal estate, and as such may be levied upon and sold for the debts of the owner." Barnes on Slavery, p. 55. We need not farther extend the argument from legal statutes. It is a fact, that in law the slave is a chattel—is so deemed and taken in the slaveholding States. Being such, laws are enacted to regulate questions of title, possession, transfer, seizure, &c. as much so as in respect to any other species of property. The slave is not simply declared to be property as between himself and his owner; but equally so as between his owner and *others*; so that the ordinary regulations in respect to property apply to the slave as fully as to any other species of property. He is made to possess the legal attributes of goods and wares. This is a necessary element of his value.

Here let it be remembered, that all the slavery which either does or can exist in *fact*, exists under the operation and sanction of these laws. Slavery is a legal institution; and all slaveholding in the eye of the law is what the law makes it—the holding of men as chattels in every instance. This is the only slavery, that can legally exist in the Southern States; since it is the only one provided for by law.

Let us now look at this subject in the light of judicial decisions given in slaveholding States. We shall quote from the "Practical Treatise on the Law of Slavery," by Jacob D. Wheeler, of which the Hon. Judge Hitchcock, of Alabama, has written the following opinion: "As an abstract of the decisions to be found in the American Reports, upon that subject, arranged under convenient heads, I have no doubt it will be a valuable work for the use of the members, particularly of the Southern bar of the United States." This Treatise contains a list of law cases, "arranged under convenient heads." We select a few.

In the case of Walden's Executor *vs.* Payne, it was held by the Court, that "slaves, from their nature, are chattels, and were put in the hands of executors before the act of [illegible], declaring them to be personal estate." p. 2.

In the case of Bratly *vs.* Judy and others, it was held that "the phrase 'personal estate,' in wills and contracts, should be construed as embracing slaves." p. 2.

In the case of Brandon and others *vs.* Planters' & Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, Judge Saffold observes: "Our slaves can do nothing in their own right; can hold no property; can neither buy, sell, barter, or dispose of anything, without express permission from the master or overseer. So that everything they can possess or do, is, in legal contemplation, on the authority of the master." In the same case, Judge Crenshaw observes: "A slave is in absolute bondage; he has no civil right, and can hold no property, except at the will and pleasure of his master. * * * A slave is a rational being, endowed with volition and understanding like the rest of mankind, and whatever he lawfully acquires, and gains possession of, by finding, or otherwise, is the acquirement and possession of the master. A slave cannot take property by descent or purchase." pp. 6, 7. In this case the slave of the plaintiff found a bundle of money, which a third person delivered to the Bank, and for which the plaintiff sued the Bank, claiming the finding to be his own act, since it was by his slave. The Court held that the action would lie, and that the finding was legally the act of the master, the slave being merely an instrument.

In the case of Carrol and others *vs.* Connet, Chief Justice Robertson held, that "the administrator is liable for failure to distribute slaves. Although for some purposes, slaves are declared by statute to be real estate, they are nevertheless intrinsically personal—are to be considered as included in every statute or contract in relation to *chattels*, which does not in terms exclude them. They are liable as *chattels* for the payment of debts. They may be attached as chattels, and they have invariably been treated as chattels, in both Virginia and Kentucky, so far as the rights and duties of administrators are concerned." pp. 37, 38.

In the case of the Justices of Mason County *vs.* Lee, it was held by the Court, "that slaves were assets in the hands of the administrator, and he represents them as completely with regard to controversies concerning their *title*, as he does *any other chattel*." p. 40.

In the case of The State *vs.* Maner, Judge O'Neall held, that "the criminal offense of assault and battery cannot, at common law, be committed on the person of a slave. For, notwithstanding for *some* purposes a slave is regarded in law as a *person*, yet generally he is a mere chattel *personal*, and his right of personal protection belongs to his master, who can maintain an action of trespass for the battery of his slave. There can be therefore no offense against the State for a mere beating of a slave, unaccompanied by any circumstances of cruelty, or an attempt to kill and murder. The peace of the State is not thereby broken; for a slave is not generally regarded as legally capable of being within the peace of the State. He is not a citizen, and is not in that character entitled to her protection." p. 243.

In the case of the State *vs.* Mann—a case in which the defendant was tried for shooting at and wounding a hired slave; Judge Ruffin, of North Carolina, remarks: "This (slavery) has indeed been assimilated at the bar to the other domestic relations; and arguments drawn from the well-established principles, which confer and restrain the authority of the parent over the child, the tutor over the pupil, the master over the apprentice, have been pressed on us. The Court does not recognize their application. There is no likeness between the cases. They are in opposition to each other, and there is an impassable gulf between them. The difference is that which exists between freedom and slavery—and a greater cannot be imagined." The Judge proceeds to show the ends in the one case; and then returning to slavery, observes:—"With slavery it is far otherwise. The end is the profit of the master; the subject, one doomed in his own person, and his posterity, to live without knowledge, and without the capacity to make anything his own, and to toil that another may reap the fruits. * * * Such obedience is the consequence only of uncontrolled authority over the body. There is nothing else which can operate to produce the effect. The power of the master must be absolute, to render the submission of the slave perfect. I most freely confess my sense of the harshness of this proposition. I feel it as deeply as any man can. And as a principle of moral right, every person in his retirement must repudiate it. But in the actual condition of things, it must be so. There is no remedy. The discipline belongs to the state of slavery. They cannot be disunited, without abrogating at once the rights of the master, and absolving the slave from his subjection. It constitutes the curse of slavery to both the bond and free portions of our population. But it is inherent in the relation of master and slave." pp. 245, 246. We quote these words, not to show that slavery is a *hard* condition; though this is very obvious; but to show how completely it is a property, or chattel-condition.

In the case of Bynum *vs.* Bostwick, the following opinion was held by the Court: "The condition of slaves in this country is analogous to that of the slaves of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and not that of the villeins of feudal times. They are generally considered, not as persons, but as things. They can be sold or transferred as goods, or personal estate; they are held to be *pro nullis, pro mortuis*. By the civil law, slaves could not take property, by descent or purchase, and I apprehend this to be the law of this country." p. 191.

We see what American slavery is, by the language of *Courts* in slaveholding States. Its cardinal doctrine is, that in legal contemplation the slave is not a man, but a thing, an article of merchandise. He is legislated into this condition; and then courts of justice treat him as such, when trying issues of property. All the various legal questions that can arise in respect to property, such as title, grants, gifts, devises by will, seizure by the sheriff, warrants, contracts, mortgaging, right of dower, inheritance, right by virtue of marriage; all these come up in the civil courts in regard to slaves, just as they do in regard to other property. There is no distinction between the two cases.

The testimony also, as to the matter of fact, that slaves are regarded and treated as property—that they carry indelibly fixed upon them the stamp of goods and chattels, is perfectly conclusive. We have peculiar reasons for knowing, that in the present crisis of our country's affairs, this is the unreserved confession of the South. The famous "Wilmot Proviso" is notoriously an object of detestation in the slaveholding States. Its object is to prevent slavery from being established in the territories prior to their becoming States. The complaint of the South is, that this is excluding their property from these territories. What property? Not in gold and silver, not in horses, not in dry goods or groceries; but property in slaves. The Hon. Mr. Morse, of Louisiana, is reported as having recently said on the floor of the American Congress: "The Union was not worth a straw so long as a difference exists between the slaves of the South and the horses and carriages of the North, as PROPERTY." New-York Express, June 17th, 1850. All might not choose to use language as strong, yet we take it, that the South mean to affirm, that their slaves are property "*to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever*"—that is, to all the intents and purposes of property. We might present a long array of *advertisements* taken from papers in the slaveholding States, showing the property-condition of the slave, as well as the chattel-practice of owners, sellers and purchasers. We give a single passage from the address and remonstrance, published by the Synod of Kentucky, in 1835: "Brothers and sisters, parents and children, husbands and wives, are *torn asunder*, and permitted to see each other no more. These

acts are daily occurring in the midst of us. The shrieks and the agony, often witnessed on such occasions, proclaim, with a trumpet-tongue, the iniquity of our system. There is not a neighborhood where these heart-rending scenes are not displayed. There is not a village or road that does not behold the sad procession of manacled outcasts, whose mournful countenances tell that they are exiled by *force* from *all that their hearts hold dear.*" p. 12. The *sale* and *purchase* of slaves—slave-auctions—slave-markets—the internal slave-trade, as a matter of regular business; who denies their existence at the South? It is a well known fact, that the Northern tier of slave States annually furnish a large supply of this kind of property, to meet the demands of the more Southern market. This we might easily prove. It is too well known to need proof. However much the professional slave-trader may be *despised* in these States, he is not so despised that he cannot buy slaves in abundance, with money. Where does he get his supply?—From the raisers and owners of slaves. The State of Virginia annually receives millions of dollars, arising from the sale of her slaves to be exported to the extreme South. It is a well known fact, that the market-value of slaves in the slave-breeding States of Virginia and Maryland, fluctuates with that of the cotton crop. When cotton is high, slaves bring a good price, and slave-traders do a thriving business; the demand is increased at the extreme South, and with it the exportation of slaves to supply the wants of the Southern market. And if we mistake not, one reason why the South are so anxious to extend slavery into the territories, is to open a new market for the sale of this kind of property. Pecuniary interest is a part of the logic of this effort; and we regard it as a most humiliating confession of the chattel-condition of the slave.

Hence we say, as a matter of fact, as real in the *practice* as in the *laws* of the South, that the slave is a piece of property. That it is wrong, we do not now affirm; our present business is simply with the fact itself. We cannot better state this fact, than by quoting the language of the Rev. Albert Barnes. "As a matter of fact slaves are regarded **and treated as property, or as chattels.** They are bought or inherited as such. They are advertised for sale by auction, or otherwise, as such. They are disposed of by will as such; they may be seized as such by a sheriff, and sold for the payment of debts. And when a slave is so disposed of, it is in the same way as any other property. There are no reserved rights to him as a man. There is no specification in the advertisement or the instrument of sale, that he differs from any other property; there is no recognition of the fact that in any respect he is a human being, or is to be treated as such. There is no condition in the sale that any of his rights as a man, as a father, a brother, or a citizen, shall be regarded. * * * None of his rights or feelings as a son, a husband, or a father are consulted in the conditions of the sale, but his new master, like his old one, may sunder any one of these relations as soon as he pleases, and for any cause that he chooses." Barnes on Slavery. pp. 55, 56.

We now set down to the account of American slavery this distinct and broad charge: IT CONVERTS A HUMAN BEING INTO AN ARTICLE OF PROPERTY, *owned by another* HUMAN *being.* The proof we regard as complete. It annihilates the distinction which God himself has consecrated, between a rational and immortal PERSON, and a mere THING. How he is treated, with what degree of kindness or severity, being an article of property; in what ways his humanity may dawn through the deep shades of his chattel-condition; all this is another question. If any choose to liken his state to that of a child, an apprentice, a subject of government; *so be it.* We only ask, that they will define slavery, as it is in fact and law, that they will make slavery the *fixed* point in the comparison; after which they may liken as many *other* things to it as they please. This will not change the nature of slavery.

The New-York Evangelist.

New-York, Thursday, July 18, 1850.

THE NATIONAL CALAMITY.

We presume the first impression of the great calamity we have experienced in the demise of our Chief Magistrate, has only gathered strength, in serious minds, by consideration. The death of a ruler is always, in one aspect, a Divine rebuke. Governments are the creations of the deep and everlasting wants of man's social nature, and they subsist by the sanction of the Divine will. Rulers are therefore, in an important and most benignant sense, ordained of God, and few gifts are more indicative of his paternal goodness than wise and virtuous ones. When a chief magistrate is removed [illegible] in upon the established order of human affairs, which can never be wholly unattended with derangements more or less destructive; and by suspending the plans upon which society carries forward its manifold businesses, duties, and purposes, it throws at least a temporary cloud upon the future, and begets apprehension and distrust. And if this obstruction of the complicated social machinery takes place at some critical juncture;—if, when the pressure upon its various functions is so violent as to test its best powers of coherence, and to exact all its energy, even with the aid of mature plans and skillful and practiced guidance, the shock of a sudden arrest be thrown upon its busy wheels, there is a calamity whose severity and extent hardly admit of exaggeration. Irrespective, therefore, of the personal character or peculiar aptitude to the place and the time of the late President, we are bound to recognize in his sudden decease, the chastising hand of the Most High, and to regard ourselves in the light of a people with whom God has an unquestionable controversy.

Judgments are the fruit of sins. If there were no offenses, there would be no frowns. Calamities are a proclamation of the Divine displeasure; they are the premonitions of coming wrath, which repentance alone can avert. Afflictions are the booming of the distant thunders, warning us of severer penalties in reserve. Designed as much for warning as for punishment, and as redolent of mercy as of justice, they are stern and solemn prophets sent to denounce larger woes, and to be the eloquent preachers of righteousness. They are God's own sermons of repentance. No voice of Jonah upon the rampart-walls, nor bloody portents along the sky, could more luminously and impressively preach repentance than do the judgments of God, descending, stroke after stroke, upon a disobedient people. They are the only prophets of the Christian dispensation; and there is no obduracy so hopeless as that which resists their strange unearthly homiletics. A people waxed so gross and self-conceited as to be deaf to the calls of judgments, has but poor chances for escape, whatever its history, its opportunities, or its hopes.

The world always owes an inestimable debt to its praying people. None can compute the power *of their influence in averting the derangements of* sin, and the judgments which sin brings after it. The disclosures of eternity will hardly reveal a more wonderful mistake than the estimates which are usually made of the real forces which have governed the world. Five praying souls would have given Sodom an entirely different history; and the faithful few who have access to the secret source of all power, are unquestionably doing a work of preservation and mercy which neither they nor those whom they benefit, are aware of. But it is in seasons of calamity, when judgments are abroad in the land, that the Christian has his special prerogative. Then, what public benefactor so invaluable as the man of prayer! What agency so timely and efficient as that which steps into the very breach, and applies its remedial force at the very point of danger! Moses staying the hands of the Almighty, which were ready for the work of extermination, was of more value than all the princes of Israel. Prayer can transmute judgments into mercies, and make the seasons of danger occasions of special and delightful protection. We are, as a people, in perilous straits. The ship of State is dashing through the Hurl-gate of a more boiling and violent strife than has ever befallen her before. The slavery question groans for solution, and God knows there is and ought to be but little hope of permanent health or peace, till that cancerous evil be eliminated from the system. What the present Chief Magistrate will do, or what he can do if he will—what screeches of disunion and civil war may yet resound through the air—by what process of judgments and bloodshed, this terrible surgery is to be performed, we know not. It is peculiarly a time for wrestling in prayer—a time for invoking the light and guidance of the Ruler of nations, which should be left unimproved by no lover of his country or his race who has a right to pray. **There is, in sober truth, hope nowhere else.**

THE JOY OF BENEVOLENT AFFECTIONS.

The benevolent affections are awakened and fostered in every mind that truly embraces the gospel. They are the essential and necessary effects of a genuine faith. The faith that *saves*, is the faith that works by *love*. All other faith is dead. Holy affections, which are but the diversified modifications and forms of gospel charity, love, or benevolence, are the work, and the only works, by which faith is proved to be genuine. They are the fruits of the Spirit.

Now by awakening and fostering benevolent affections, as it does in every believer, the gospel eminently tends to render him joyful. In every instance of its awakening such an affection, it contributes to lay deeper and broader in his character the foundations of peace and joy. It does this by reproving selfish and sinful feelings, which produce misery, and also by producing those benevolent and generous affections which add fresh evidence of the believer's justified state, and thus producing spiritual peace.

But beyond and above all this, there is a twofold effect of the exercise of the benevolent and pious affections. They give rise to two additional fountains, each pouring its tributary stream into the river of the believer's peace and joy. There is here, as in the case of the sinful indulgence, the immediate accompaniment, and the more remote consequences. The immediate accompaniment is that high, angelic pleasure, which always attends the exercise of good will. To cherish any benevolent feeling, is to cherish that which imparts a light so long as the benevolent feeling itself exists. To hate your enemy is but to make yourself miserable, while you hate, and but the more miserable **the more you hate him and wish him ill. On the** other hand, to love him, as the gospel bids you love, and as the gospel, just so far as you truly embrace it, will make you love him, that is to forgive heartily his injury of yourself, and to desire ardently his best good, will only render you happy, while you thus love him, and the more happy the more you love him.

And so let the daily and hourly current of a man's affections be such as the gospel tends to secure in him, that is, a current of uninterrupted and unmingled feelings of piety and benevolence, then will there be in that man a perpetual source of joy, a well of living water, the water that springeth up in everlasting freshness and sweetness.

Nor is the remoter consequent of less importance as furnishing a help, and an enlargement to the believer's joy. An abiding and sustaining cheerfulness is the natural result of the habitual exercise of benevolent affections and a life of piety. Not that the believer remembers always, and very distinctly, his past acts of piety, or exercises of benevolence; or that he loves or tries to recall or recount them; or that he ever looks back to them, with proud satisfaction, as if they could be urged in support of any claim on his part upon God; for this would be at entire variance with that humility, in which the gospel has clothed him. In fact, the believer forgets all his best acts of righteousness, while he remembers and confesses, over and over again, his single transgressions, and mourns for the guilt and pollution thereby incurred, and adores the richness and fullness of that mercy of God, and the sufficiency and efficacy of that atonement by Christ through which alone these sins are pardoned. Yet there is an abiding result from the whole succession of his right acts and feelings. In their very exercise there was a holy discipline of character, and the happy results of that discipline remain, although the individual doings and feelings are themselves all forgotten. In this respect, the moral discipline is in analogy with intellectual. The powers and capacities of the intellect are disciplined by suitable studies and exercises, and the happy results abide when all the studies and efforts that entered into the discipline are themselves entirely forgotten.

Now one of the blessed results of that holy discipline, which the gospel carries on in the soul of the believer, by awakening from day to day the [illegible] affections, is a calm, steady, modest, quiet but well-grounded conviction, wrought in a man's own judgment, that he is by the grace of God and the power of the Holy Spirit, conformed, in his governing principles and predominant habits, to the requirements of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and of course conformed to the highest and purest standard of virtue in the universe. This conviction cannot be produced in any other way than as the result of some degree of such discipline, and just in proportion as in the progress of the discipline, the believer does actually exercise the holy and benevolent affections which the gospel enjoins, this conviction will grow in strength and solidity, and it will continue to grow until it becomes a sort of consciousness of being right, and of being so through the sovereign grace of God. This consciousness, if we may so call it, is as undelusive as it is irresistible; it is a condition and a feeling which the believer may obtain—a condition and a feeling which, perhaps, is the very one designated by the apostle when he says, "the Spirit witnesseth with our spirit that we are the sons of God."

And how great must be the peace, how substantial and enduring the joy, when the believer has been brought to such a result. While the wicked are as the troubled sea which cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt, the effect of his righteousness is quietness and assurance forever. And since the gospel does tend to bring the believer to this result, by awakening the benevolent affections, we can see the power it has to render him joyful.

THE ULTIMATUM.

The Presbyterian appends to its sketch of the proceedings of the Massachusetts General Association the following paragraph, which is quite instructive, as defining the real meaning and intent of the action of the Old School Assembly, and significant of the future:

"The suspension of the correspondence between the General Assembly and the General Association of Massachusetts is thus a settled fact, and we even go further than Dr. Waterbury in believing that it will never be renewed, unless the Association retract. By them was the offense committed, and this they not only justify, but intimate their determination to persist in their offensive course; and we feel very sure that the General Assembly *will never so far forget its dignity as to submit to a repetition of such unjustifiable interference.* We predict that no future Assembly will take the initiative in renewing correspondence which is of doubtful utility at best, and especially under present circumstances."

The resignation then, of the delegate to Massachusetts, and the failure to appoint another, after the delivery of Mr. McClure's message, were designed to break off peremptorily, (and if insultingly, no matter) the time-honored relations subsisting between these two bodies. And now we are assured by the Presbyterian, which seldom speaks unadvisedly of church matters, that the correspondence will never be renewed without due apology and humble entreaty on the part of Massachusetts! We should not have dared to put such a construction upon that action. Well, if the Old School Church can afford to take this attitude before the Christian world, we do not see that Massachusetts need fear the result. We very much misjudge the case, if this movement will not mantle the cheek of many a minister and layman of that church with the blush of shame and regret.

Let us look at it. For more than half a century the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and the General Association of Massachusetts have been in the closest Christian fellowship it is possible to create between two independent ecclesiastical bodies, occupying distinct territories. Mutually confiding in the essential orthodoxy and Christian character of each other, the delegates of each have been admitted to the councils of the other, and all the amenities and obligations of Christian fellowship have been in operation, as vitally as if they were two branches of the same church. An occasion arises—not the first in the history of this fellowship—in which the practice and position of one appears to the other to be wrong, and injurious to the honor of their common Lord. **The impression may be right, or it may be wrong;** but it sincerely exists, and is of real moment. Now what less could the body which felt itself aggrieved do, than calmly and mildly to solicit the offending body to give the supposed grievance their solemn attention? What does the law of Christ's house require in similar cases occurring between individual Christians? Jesus Christ has left no option here. And in what respect does fellowship between bodies of Christians differ from this? If it does not imply this privilege and duty of mutual admonition and remonstrance, what does it amount to? There is no reality in it; it sinks to an unmeaning ceremony utterly beneath the dignity of Christian men. Corresponding religious bodies often exercise this privilege, and where it is done in the meekness and kindness of the Christian spirit, it conveys no insult, and does no wrong.

This is what we understand the Massachusetts body to have done. They presumed upon no doubtful right or novel practice. Their remonstrance was mild, almost to tameness. They only obeyed the imperative law of Christian fellowship, which they were not at liberty to disregard—and for doing a broad Christian duty in a truly Christian way, their fellowship is rudely disowned. We say, let the Christian world judge between the two. Our perceptions of the laws of courtesy and fellowship are marvelously awry if there can be any doubt as to the verdict—at least of the Scottish and Irish Assemblies.

AN INSTALLATION IN CONNECTICUT.

The installation of Rev. L. Burton Rockwood, as colleague pastor with Rev. Dr. Chapin, over the church and congregation at Rocky Hill, Conn. on Wednesday of last week, was one of the most interesting services of the kind we ever attended. The venerable Dr. Chapin, who has been for more than half a century a brave and stalwart sentinel upon the walls, was present, and though nearly 87 years old, with unabated strength and eye undimmed, presided as moderator on the occasion. He was ordained April 30th, 1794, and though he has relinquished his pastoral labors, takes a paternal interest in the induction and success of his youthful co-pastor. He appears like a venerable patriarch in the midst of a new generation which has grown up around him since his ordination, fifty-six years ago.

After the preliminary doings of the council, and examination of the candidate in the morning, a large auditory assembled at 2 o'clock P.M. when the introductory prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Woodworth of Berlin, which was followed by an able and appropriate discourse from Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of the Collegiate Dutch Church in New-York. We regret to find room only for a brief sketch, to indicate the train of thought. His theme was the grand and timely one, the Gospel Method of Justification—the requisites of a safe, honorable, and reasonable scheme of salvation, founded on Gal. 14: 4, 5. He thought the text a philosophical and accurate description of these requisites; and his discourse occupied itself in amplifying the different parts of the Apostle's words. 1. The efficient agent of this salvation was the Son of God—one in nature, distinct in person. "God sending his own Son" is a clear intimation of the essential difference of the two persons spoken of. It would be an absurd jumble to speak of a father and a son as the same numerical person, only wearing a different aspect, or sustaining a different relation—or to talk of God as the sender of himself, under the designation of his Son. And this is a view with which other passages of Scripture harmonize. Christ addressed the Father, while on earth, as one absent and able to help—implored his presence, and finally solemnly committed his soul into his hands—in all which he surely was not acting an unreal pageant. This line of argument was vigorously and unanswerably set forth by the preacher, evidently taking the hue of recent discussions on this subject, and meeting with great perspicuity and force, some prevalent errors. 2. He was "made (or born) of a woman"—proper man as well as true God—capable of the sympathies and affections of a man—a quality indispensable in a Savior of man. 3. He was "made under the law"—obedient to its precepts in order to fulfill its righteousness and to bear its curse for the sinful. His was a work of expiation; and hence he was careful to place himself in such an attitude as to be qualified, by a body that could suffer, and of which the penalty might be exacted, to offer up that remission which the law required. 4. The offering was voluntary—each person of the Trinity had his place and his part in the scheme.

The grand *purpose* of the arrangement, was the second topic—"to redeem those that were under the law"—to buy off those held to the dominion of another, from whom a costly ransom alone could release them. The penalty annexed to sin was death; and Christ "buys off" the transgressor, not by annulling, but by honoring its sanction—not by setting aside the penalty, as needlessly severe, but by fully paying the rigid satisfaction, death for death. This penalty was paid for "them who were under the law"—Jews as well as Gentiles—to every sinner of every age, of every clime. And Christ not only redeems them, but advances them to the dignity and blessedness of "adoption as sons."

The aptitude of time in which this redemption was effected—"in the fullness of time," was Dr. V.'s last topic, and with his appropriate reflections closed the discourse.

The installing prayer was offered by Rev. Joab Braee, of Newington. Dr. Chapin gave the charge, and as he stood in the pulpit, bowed under the weight of almost fourscore and ten years, beside his colleague, charging him with the care of souls for which he had so long labored and prayed, he presented a fitting subject for the painter's pencil. Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, gave the right hand of fellowship from a full heart, in language touching and impressive, as to the importance and responsibility of the pastoral office. Rev. Dr. Tucker, of Wethersfield, addressed the people in very appropriate terms. The concluding prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Jones, of South Glastenbury; and the benediction by the pastor elect.

The interesting services were richly interspersed with appropriate and well performed music from a large choir, who seemed to sing with the spirit and with the understanding, and gave a pleasant exemplification of the progress which has been attained in many of the churches in New-England, in the important matter of church music. We only add a prayer that the pastor elect may equal in age and usefulness his venerable predecessor, and long luxuriate in the affections and prayers of the generous families of his flock, in the beautiful spot where they reside.

LANE SEMINARY.

The spirit of Mr. Kemper seems to have survived him: there are a few gentlemen of the Old School Church very desirous to renew the agitation respecting Lane Seminary, though it is well understood to be as useless as it is impertinent. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, ever ready for a fight, has published a letter strongly intimating his doubts as to the legality of the tenure by which the present Trustees hold the property of the Seminary, and suggesting, as a matter of compromise and favor, that the question be subjected to a legal decision. The proposal has an appearance of fairness which is not real; to make it at all equal, even if there were equal plausibility in the claims of both parties, it should be accompanied with a pledge to restore to the New School Church all that it has expended in making the Institution what it is—which of course Dr. B. has no design to do. The Central Herald, in noticing Dr. B.'s article, gives the following view of the legal aspect of the case which may serve to show the futility of any further attempts to wrest the property from its rightful owners:

"The *real owners* of Lane Seminary are the Trustees. The Institution has but one legal ecclesiastical tie, and that is the connection of four Trustees, and all the Professors, with the General Assembly. The Trustees claim that they have been faithful in fulfilling the Charter. Should a Court decide that they have mistaken their duty, **they will correct their errors, and still fulfill the** trust. They are a self-perpetuating body, and can never be dispossessed or displaced unless they disobey the law. They never intend to do this, and only *intend to exercise their own discretion* in fulfilling it."

THE WORD CHURCH.

In one of a series of ingenious and suggestive paragraphs, contained in the posthumous papers of the late Horace Smith, well known to the world of letters as one of the authors of the rejected addresses, and a poet of no mean order, he offers a new derivation of the word church. It is generally attributed to the Greek word *kuriake*, but he says—"It is assignable to the Celtic Kir-rock, or round of stones, within whose circle, itself a symbol of unity and eternity, the Druids solemnized their religious rites. In the contracted sound of Kirk the word is still retained in the North, though with us Southerns it is softened into church. We may, therefore, say, literally as well as metaphorically, that our church is founded on a rock; and by a curious coincidence a similar paranomasia occurs in the sixteenth chapter and eighteenth verse of St. Matthew."

REVIVALS.

Rev. Samuel N. Steele, of Birmingham, Mich., writes us as follows:

"I have been laboring with the churches of Birmingham and Royal Oak about a year. When I came here, they had been vacant about six months, and were greatly discouraged, and in a very cold and distracted condition. But, notwithstanding all this, the great Head of the church has most graciously poured out his Spirit upon us, healed our backslidings, and converted a large number to the faith as it is in Christ. The religious interest began about the middle of December. In connection with our communion season on the last Sabbath of that month, the Spirit's influences were powerfully present in the conviction and regeneration of sinners. The interest continued with but little abatement for about six weeks, and has not entirely disappeared yet. There were not less than one hundred and twenty inquirers, about ninety of whom indulged a hope in Christ. Fifty-six have united with my churches, about twenty with other denominations. Some others will probably yet unite with us. The converts generally appear well, and are of all ages, from thirteen to sixty-seven. Several of them had been professed Universalists. Fifteen or sixteen family altars have been erected."

Rev. Justin Marsh, of Tekonsha, Mich., informs us that blessed revivals of religion have of late been enjoyed in that vicinity:

"In one of the feeble Home Missionary churches under my care, (I labor alternately with two,) God has poured out his Spirit. This is at Echeford.—The revival there, which I hope is still progressing, commenced a year ago last February. The congregation is small, but gradually increasing. Twenty-one have been added on profession since the revival commenced, ten of them recently, and three of the fruits of this revival have united with the church in Homer, in the vicinity of which they lived. Others are expected soon to unite with each of the churches. The subjects have been limited to no class of people, but far the greater portion of them have been the young. My beloved Bible Class, taught at intermission on the Sabbath, in connection with the Sabbath school, has shared largely in the blessing."

FREE SCHOOL CONVENTION.

A Convention of the friends of Free Common Schools, was held in view of the approaching election on this question, at Syracuse last week, commencing on the 10th, which we earnestly hope will awaken an interest on the subject in all parts of the State. We find a full report of the proceedings, which were obviously of a very able and interesting character, in the Tribune, of which we regret we cannot transfer to our columns at least the substance. Hon. Christopher Morgan, Superintendent of Common Schools for the State, presided, assisted by a corps of Vice-Presidents containing men of political and scientific eminence from different parts of the State.

The Resolutions were introduced by Charles B. Sedgwick, Esq. of Syracuse, who is a large-minded and efficient friend of the cause, as chairman of a committee, and enunciated some noble truths on this great subject. We select some of the more important as being worthy of their source, and as sound and important truths:

Resolved, That the principle upheld by this Convention, the principle which should be fixed and established in the political economy of this State, is, that "the property of the State should educate the children of the State;" or, in the words of the first section of the act, that *Common Schools in the several School Districts in this State,* SHALL BE FREE TO ALL PERSONS *residing in the District,* over five and under twenty-one years of age."

That the true welfare of a State is to be attained not wholly by highways and canals, by asylums and penitentiaries, by a police and standing army, but by the development of the physical, intellectual and moral energies of the people—therefore, if the former should be sustained at the public expense, much more should the thorough education of the whole people be amply provided for from the same source.

That the emphatic vote of the people at the last election, in favor of the Act establishing Free Schools throughout the State, was clearly indicative of the deliberate sanction and approval of the principle which dictated the enactment of that law, and that no defect in the subordinate details of the provision thus made for the universal education of the children of the State, can warrant or justify the abandonment of that principle, or the total repeal of the law.

That we pledge ourselves to use every proper means of influence in our power, individually and collectively, to procure the renewed sanction of the people to the great principle of Free Schools, as the only sure and effectual palladium of their freedom, happiness and prosperity; as the best safeguard of their rights, and the surest preservation of those noble institutions handed down to us by the fathers and framers of our Republic.

That we are opposed to the old School Law, because its operation was contrary to the principles of Democratic Government; while it professed to be liberal it gave the avaricious parent an excuse for keeping his children from the schools; while it should have furnished intellectual aliment free to all the children of the State, it virtually drove thousands from the school houses, by wounding their pride and branding them as paupers; while it should have discriminated between the right of the child to public beneficence, and that of the child it often treated unkindly, and blasted the hopes of the former on account of the improvidence or misfortune of the latter; while it was far better than no system of public education, it did not supply the wants of the rising generation who were calling for "light, more light still."

That we will most cordially unite with the people of this State, and recommend to the next Legislature, such an amendment of the act of 1849, establishing Free Schools, as shall make the expense of supporting such schools, over and above the revenue of the Common School Fund, a charge upon the real and personal property in the State, county or town, equitably assessed according to a just and fair valuation of such property, and make such other amendments of the law of 1849, as they in their wisdom shall see to be best, and we recommend that a memorial be circulated in each district of the State, embodying such alterations as to the inhabitants of each district may seem desirable.

That it be recommended to the friends of Free Schools in each county to hold a Convention at their county seats, on the first Thursday in October next, or some more convenient day, for the purpose of organizing and preparing for the election.

Addresses were made by Messrs. Morgan, May, Greeley, and others in favor of the free schools, and by Messrs. Bascom, Thompson, and McMasters—the last editor of the New-York Freeman's Journal (Catholic.) Mr. Greeley in speaking of the Convention, says of these speeches:

"Some of their arguments were exceedingly ingenious and clever, but we could not perceive that any of them were more applicable to Free Schools than to any other schools whereby compulsory provision is made for general education. Indeed, we think Mr. McMasters will not deny that his objections apply to any system of common school education as fully as to that now established in our State. We thought Mr. Bascom's were scarcely less sweeping in their tenor, though not quite so frankly expressed."

A system of effort for the ensuing election was devised, consisting of a Central State Committee, resident in Syracuse; a sub-committee of three in each county; another committee of three in each town, to be appointed by the County Committees; and a District Committee of three in each School District, to be appointed by the town committees. The following gentlemen were appointed the Central Committee:—Charles B. Sedgwick, William Jackson, William L. Crandall, Harvey Baldwin, D. P. Phelps, J. M. Winchell, and A. G. Salisbury—all residents of Syracuse.

In the course of the Convention, Mr. Greeley read a report on the general subject replete with candid and important views, for which we will endeavor to make room hereafter.

☞ THE CONNECTICUT.—This fine steamer of twelve hundred tons, with her ample accommodations, spacious saloon and airy state-rooms, is well worthy the name she bears. She runs regularly to Hartford, commanded by Captain Peck, assisted by Mr. Lewis, her attentive clerk. This noble steamer takes her passengers quietly yet swiftly from the close hot air of the city, to enjoy the pure and refreshing sea breezes of Long Island Sound, free **from the noise and dust of the Railroad car, and up** the beautiful valley of the Connecticut to view its attractive scenery either going or returning, for 50 cents, too cheap for such a performance. We should think all her state-rooms might be taken by the week or month at a premium, for the luxury of the pure air and delightful scenery.

MR. FINNEY IN ENGLAND.

The notices of the foreign religious journals indicate that Rev. Mr. Finney, who is now in England, is exerting something of his old influence upon the English auditories that crowd to hear him. The British Banner, edited by Rev. Dr. Campbell, who is also pastor of the Tabernacle in London, devotes a long article to the style and effect of his ministrations. The following paragraph will interest the friends of Mr. Finney among our readers:

"His object is not so much to pour gospel truth on those who have been already saturated with it, and who are slumbering or dead under it, as to awake sleepers—to quicken the dead—to drive the churches from the rut of their formality—to prompt reflection—to work conviction—to excite a sense of short-coming, guilt, weakness, and insufficiency for any great spiritual service in the salvation of the world. Such is his object, and his instrumentality is of a corresponding character. It is rousing and lacerating in a very high degree; but having done this, he preaches the gospel in all its length and breadth of grace and privilege. This he has done in the Tabernacle with a power that we have never seen surpassed in that pulpit—a pulpit which has been graced by nearly all the first ministers of the bygone and present generation. He is continually assailed by applications to attend this meeting and that, to preach for this object and the other, in the city, and in the suburbs, and in the country. Of course, the answer in every case is a negative. His hands at present are so full, and he is borne down by the oppressive labors of the sphere he occupies, that any addition is out of the question. He has not come to England for the performance of multifarious labor, but for one special object, from which nothing can detach him; and to that object he is giving himself with a uniformity, a devotion, and an energy, which leave neither time nor thought for anything else."

JUDGE JAY AND PROF. STUART.

A neatly printed pamphlet, (which is advertised in our columns) from the pen of Judge William Jay, notices a passage in Prof. Stuart's recent pamphlet entitled "Conscience and the Constitution," which attempts to contrast the conduct and principles of the illustrious father and the son, in respect to the Anti-Slavery cause. Mr. Jay replies to the attack—which is certainly not remarkable for its good taste or its justice—by quoting parts of a certain pamphlet printed by the first Anti-Slavery Society in New-York, over which John Jay presided, which could not more explicitly and powerfully reiterate the sentiments that Prof. Stuart so much condemns, if they had been written for the occasion. Prof. S. may think of the sentiments as he pleases; but he will not show his usual caution if he attempts again to castigate Judge Jay over the shoulders of his father's memory. The Judge is quite too much for the Professor, as it seems to us; and as he began the assault, and was not over-nice in the method of it, we think he has but little ground for complaint at the treatment he has provoked. The pamphlet has a capital historical interest, in reproducing that sterling old Anti-Slavery pamphlet.

ECCLESIASTICAL & PERSONAL ITEMS.

The corner stone of a new Presbyterian church edifice, now in process of erection at the corner of Fourteenth street and Second Avenue, of which Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., is expected to be the pastor, will be laid with appropriate religious ceremonies, on Monday 22nd inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M. Rev. Drs. Smith, Adams, and White, are expected to take part in the exercises.

Rev. W. R. Chapman, formerly pastor of the Eighth street Presbyterian church, in this city, with his lady and child, returned in the ship Ocean Queen, from London, after an absence of fifteen months in Europe.

Rev. Stephen D. Ward, of Stanhope, N.J. has received and accepted a call from the Second Presbyterian church in Paterson, N.J. and was expected to commence his labors there on the second Sabbath of July.

Rev. A. H. Dashiel, jr. we learn has declined the call extended to him by the Presbyterian church in Lewestown, Del.

Rev. Wm. R. Stevens was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Newton Falls, O. by the Presbytery of Trumbull, June 12th.

The Presbyterian church of Hartford, O. has withdrawn from the Presbytery of Trumbull, on account of the refusal or neglect of General Assembly to dissolve its connection with slavery.

The First Presbyterian church and society in Chicago, have extended a call to Rev. Harvey Curtis, of Madison, Ind. to become their pastor.

Rev. Charles B. Boynton, who has for nearly four years had the pastoral care of the Vine street Congregational church, Cincinnati, was formally installed as its pastor on Sabbath evening 7th inst.

A new Congregational church was lately formed in Fisherville, a flourishing village in the town of Concord, N.H.

Rev. Mr. Cutter, formerly pastor of the Congregational church in Strafford, Vt. has taken charge of the church in Hanover Centre, N.H.

The churches in Enfield and Canaan, N.H. remain destitute, both of them in towns increasing in wealth, population and intelligence, and becoming more important and agreeable by the construction of the Northern Railroad.

Mr. Henry S. Loring was ordained on the 20th ult. as pastor of the Amherst and Aurora church, Me.

Rev. Richard H. Steele was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Ballston Spa, N.Y. by the Presbytery of Saratoga, on Thursday 27th ult. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Beattie, of West Milton; charge to the pastor by the venerable Dr. Sweetman; Rev. Reuben Smith, of the Ballston Center church, delivered the charge to the people.

Rev. Henry Neale, of Lenox, Ms. has received a call from the Fourth Presbyterian church in Troy, of which Rev. Mr. Wadsworth was formerly the pastor.

Rev. Henry Reeves has received and accepted a unanimous call from the Presbyterian church at Belvidere, N.J.

A new Reformed Dutch church is about to be erected on Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, for Rev. Dr. Bethune, of large dimensions and imposing architecture.

Rev. David Clarkson, formerly of Newark, N.J. and latterly Episcopal missionary to Madison, Morris co. N.J. has been appointed a Chaplain in the U.S. Army, for the station of Fort Smith, Mo.

ACADEMIC INTELLIGENCE.

Center College.

The commencement exercises in Center College, Ky. were celebrated in the Presbyterian church in Danville, on Thursday June 27th. The degree of A.B. was conferred on the graduating class of 26. The degree of A.M. was conferred on Rev. Wm. Pawling, Thomas Brown, and Joseph A. Humphreys, alumni of the College. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on Rev. Ralph Harris, Professor in Macomb College, Ill.; and that of D.D. on Rev. J. J. Bullock, Rev. W. C. Matthews, and Rev. Robert Stuart. Addresses before the Literary Societies were delivered by Rev. Dr. Humphrey of Louisville, Ky. and Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, of New-York, who is an alumnus of the College.

The Students of Princeton.

It is said that of the eighty or more gentlemen who graduated at Princeton College, on the 25th ult. about one-half had made a profession of religion. During the past session, there has been a greater religious excitement at the College than has been known before for many years.

Rutgers Female Institute.

The Anniversary of this Institution was held on Friday of last week, in the Rutgers street church. **The exercises were interesting, embracing reports** of the several committees of examination, the reading of compositions and the distribution of medals. Besides the minor rewards, a gold medal was awarded to Miss Eliza M. Woodley, for the best French composition. Another to Miss Anna S. Jewitt, for English composition. A gold medal to Miss Eliza A. Woolsey, 2nd Department, writer of composition entitled "American Aristocracy." A gold medal to Miss Mary E. Seelye, 3rd Department, writer of composition entitled "Web of Life." A gold medal for penmanship was awarded to Miss H. Louisa Crane. The gold medal for mathematics, the highest honor in the gift of the Institution, was awarded to Miss Mary Anderson. The graduating class were then called up, and diplomas given to each of them. Dr. Ferris then addressed them in a very neat and appropriate manner. After which, they sang a song of much beauty, entitled the Parting Song.

Knox College.

We learn from the Chicago Herald, that the commencement at Knox College took place according to appointment. The Board of Trustees met and transacted business with entire unanimity. The *examinations* were well sustained, and the exercises of the commencement were of an interesting character. A Freshman Class of eleven is already admitted.

N.Y. Medical University.

Considerable excitement has been created by a recent occurrence in the Medical Department of the N.Y. University. Dr. Detmold was lately elected Professor of Theory and Practice, during Dr. Mott's absence in Europe. On hearing the appointment Dr. Mott immediately sent in his resignation as Professor of Surgery, on the ground of Dr. Detmold's appointment. Dr. D. learning the hostility of Dr. M. immediately resigned, and the council accepted both resignations—leaving the two chairs vacant.

The New Theological Seminary.

The O. S. Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, so much a matter of opposition in other quarters, has formally commenced operations. The Provisional Board of Directors, appointed at a meeting held during the meeting of General Assembly, have advertised that the first session is to begin on the first Monday of September next, and that the plan of the Princeton Seminary is to be adopted. Rev. Drs. Hoge and Rice have accepted the Professorships to which they were appointed, and the third Professor, of Ecclesiastical History, is promised soon.

William and Mary College.

The annual commencement of William and Mary College took place at Williamsburg, Va. on the 4th inst. There were eight graduates, seven of whom delivered orations. After the speeches, the Right Rev. Dr. Johns, President of the College, delivered the usual baccalaureate address, which is spoken of in the Virginia papers as a highly eloquent production.

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The press of home intelligence has compelled us quite to neglect our foreign religious files of late. We shall endeavor hereafter to condense the more interesting items, as well as soon to resume the publication of the letters of our London correspondent.

The wise and merciful statute recently adopted in Great Britain, releasing the employees of the Post Office from labor on the Lord's day, though accordant with the unmistakeable desire of the great majority of the nation, is experiencing a desperate resistance in which all shades of sinners unite. Lord Brougham, Punch, and those immaculate organs, the Sunday papers, exhaust their ridicule, sneers, and tears in defending the popular right of breaking the Sabbath. The measure has been so deliberately adopted, as the result of a careful estimate of the popular desire, that it is hardly possible it will be successfully opposed. But the spirit that can, for the mere love of doing wrong—for mere spite as it were, against the Almighty—oppose a law so replete with benevolence as that which gives rest and freedom for one day in seven, to overworked public servants, and which arrests for a brief space, the consuming tide of worldly business, is well worthy of its father the devil. We only hope that there is Christianity enough in the United Kingdom to show these persons their powerlessness and their place.

—The people of Edinburgh have done themselves the honor to preserve the house of John Knox as nearly in its original state as possible. It has been purchased and made public property, and a museum of relics of the Reformation is to be gathered in it. A very enthusiastic dedication of the old edifice to its new purposes, was lately made, in which many of the eminent men of the Free Church and others participated.

—The wreck of the steamer Orion, by which some two hundred lives were lost, is to be made a matter of judicial investigation, which will not be, as with us, a farce. Human life is esteemed of some worth in England.

—A rumor prevails in England that the Bishop of Exeter, soured by defeat, is contemplating a secession to Rome, and that interviews have been solicited by his grace with Dr. Newman the celebrated pervert, who is now Father of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. The rumor is altogether improbable. Dr. Newman has not been to Bishopstoke, and Bishop Philpotts could no more become and remain a Papist than Henry VIII. He is too much of a Pope himself.

—Garibaldi, the celebrated defender of Rome against the French invasion, was in Liverpool, about to embark for the United States.

—The venerable William Walford, for many years the colleague of Dr. Pye Smith in Homerton College, near London, and a much respected Independent clergyman, died recently in London. He was author of several valuable works in biblical literature.

—Rev. Thomas Binney, who has for some time contributed to the Christian Times a series of sprightly and shrewd criticisms on passing events, under the title of the Crow's Nest, gives a sketch of a visit to the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, a new Romish brotherhood lately established in London, whose Ajax is Dr. Newman, of Puseyite memory. The look and spirit of the curious establishment are thus briefly indicated:

"We have more than once both looked down on, and listened to, the proceedings of the Fathers or Brethren of the Order of St. Philip Neri, in that singular establishment. We have never seen a Bishop there; Mr. Maskell, we think, was there sometimes; other Anglican divines we recognized, and we sometimes saw them, with great outward show of devotion, join in the Litany of the Virgin, while the choir were calling her "Queen of Heaven," and "Morning Star," and "Mother of God," &c. &c. Father Newman's Lectures were sometimes distinguished by great acuteness as an *argumentum ad hominem* to the Puseyite party—whom, by the way, he always addressed as if actually before him; he was often severe, and even sarcastic; occasionally placing the Anglicans in so absurdly false and ridiculous a position, as to excite a titter at them over the whole auditory. He let out "that he *knew* they held confessions, counted beads, worshiped the Virgin, and adored the Host (which they vainly thought they had on *their* altars through a real and positive transubstantiation); but he warned them that they might take nineteen of the twenty steps leading to truth, but, *if they did not take the twentieth,* which would land them *in the Church,* the others would be found to have been taken in vain!"

☞ PURCHASE OF THE GALLINAS.—The famous territory of the Gallinas, on the Western coast of Africa, one of the most atrocious slave depots out of the United States, has been purchased for $9,500, by Governor Roberts of Liberia, on behalf of the Colonization Society, with the avowed object of breaking up the slave-trade. We hope it will have that effect.

☞ FAREWELL TO MISSIONARIES.—Rev. Eugenio Kincaid and Dr. John Dawson, with their families, being about to sail for Burmah, a farewell meeting was held on Wednesday evening of last week, in the Stanton-st. Baptist church. The meeting was addressed by the Missionaries, and by Rev. S. H. Cone, D.D. The missionary company includes **Rev. Eugenio Kincaid and wife, Dr. John** Dawson, wife and children, Miss Jane McBain, and Miss Cornelia Kincaid. The young ladies go out as teachers. Their destination is Ava, in Burmah.

☞ THE LATE DR. ADAMS OF SYRACUSE.—The officers of the Society of Alumni of the Auburn Theological Seminary have published a resolution adopted at the late meeting, requesting that a volume of the posthumous sermons of this estimable and eminent man should be given to the public as a fitting memorial of one so widely beloved. This is a request which will be warmly seconded by the clergy in Western New-York generally, and elsewhere. Dr. A's fine pulpit talents, as well as his excellent personal qualities, deserve such a memento as this would furnish. We hope his former people and family will not hesitate to comply with this request of his friends.

WANT OF MINISTERS.

The article in our last No. presenting a few of the facts which reveal the prevalence and extent of the want of ministers, we wish we could commend to the special attention of our liberal readers. We think the subject quite too much overlooked. As the tendency now is, the churches will soon wake up and find themselves straitened with a dearth of ministers that will disastrously embarrass them and the great cause of truth among us. Those who have not taken the pains to familiarize themselves with the facts, are not aware of the extent of the destitutions already existing. A paper was presented to the American Board at their last meeting, which declared that for several years past, the number of young men offering themselves for the Christian ministry has been continually and alarmingly decreasing; and if it goes on but a little while longer, the effect will be most disastrous, not only on the cause of Foreign missions, but on the cause of Christ throughout the country. A famine of the word of life will spread itself over all our land. At that time, it was stated that more than forty ministers were wanted for the different missions of the Board, as the least number that could keep the missions whole. In our own country the want is still more urgent and embarrassing. The Synod of Cincinnati, in a paper on this subject, exclaims: "The waste places lie around our very doors, and stretch onward almost without limit. Much as the church needs a fuller treasury, still more pressing is her need of men. She must have men, else the light on her candlestick will go out in darkness." The same cry for laborers resounds from every corner of that vast field, now white to the harvest. A circular letter of the Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, just published, repeats the same burden, in the following impressive language:

"So far as our own country is concerned, we have on the one hand a vast expansion of territory, most rapid increase of our own population, an unparalleled foreign influx, together with an army of missionaries in the new fields, aided by vast operations in other departments of benevolence, all employed in laying foundations, organizing society on a scale never before witnessed in human history, and opening fields of labor almost without number; and yet there has been for a course of years not only a *relative* decrease in the number of candidates for the ministry, but an actual and *rapid diminution!* The *causes* of this state of things cannot here be enumerated. But the providence of God is rapidly driving the churches to the point where they must give such a cause as is here presented, its true position in their systems of benevolence, or abandon the high ground which they have ever occupied in reference to an educated and evangelical ministry; and either leave the wide and opening fields *destitute* of a ministry, or supply them with an uneducated class of men. We cannot believe that they will for a moment entertain the idea of such abandonment, or ingloriously slumber and suffer themselves to be shorn of their strength, even when the cry, 'The Philistines be upon thee,' sounds in their ears. Past experience in the education cause may suggest modifications, and new checks and balances; but the work of aiding young men in preparation for the ministry must *in some form* be prosecuted, or untold disasters to the interests of religion will ensue."

While such a momentous urgency exists, we grieve to say that the contributions to the Education cause are, on almost all parts of the country, painfully inadequate even to the limited scale of operations now attempted. The Central Education Society has 39 young men under its care; and in order to furnish them with the pittance allowed for their assistance, the Society needed during the year, commencing Oct. 1849, not less than $7000. Up to this time, more than three-fourths of the period, not more than one-half this sum has been raised, though the ablest churches in New-York, Brooklyn and Newark have made their contributions. We must hope that this indifference to the cause of ministerial education will give way before facts so solemn and urgent as these.

SYMPATHY FOR THE ITALIANS.

Mr. Dwight, in the Christian Times, in noticing the Italian exiles now in this country, and the prospective efforts for their spiritual good, gives the following picture of the present hopeful state of Italy, which is confirmed from every source of information, and which appeals with affecting force to the sympathies of Protestants and Americans:

"The simple truth is, that the Bible and its principles have already half-Protestantized Italy; and nothing but the speedy and efficient aid of Americans is necessary to enable them to perform the great wish of their hearts, which is, the total and final overthrow of Popery, spiritually and temporally, now and forever. This is the spirit which breathes energetically from Italians of all classes in this city; and no man who hears them speak can for a moment doubt their sincerity or resolution. Numbers of them examined the Inquisitions, which were last year thrown open by the Republican government; and the sights they saw are described in terms of indignation and horror difficult to give an idea of. Americans should become deeply impressed with one great truth—the Italian Republicans are the only real and uncompromising opponents of the Papacy, and friends of Evangelical Christianity."

☞ COMMUNION SERVICE.—Inquiries are often made of us from churches at a distance, where to obtain the suitable furniture for the communion.—It may serve the convenience of many of our readers, to inform them that communion setts are manufactured by Mr. LUCIUS HART, of the old-established firm of Boardman & Hart, No. 6 Burling Slip, of Britannia Ware, more tastefully and cheaply than we have ever seen elsewhere. Mr. Hart's large business facilities and experience, enable him to furnish these articles in very great varieties.—They are made of the best material, in rich, tasteful and appropriate designs, and are offered at so low a price that every church can easily procure them. We have frequently directed purchasers to this establishment, always greatly to their satisfaction as to style, price, and the gentlemanly manner with which their orders were executed.

☞ OBITUARY NOTICES of Mrs. Long and Rev. H. Blodgett, will be found on the fourth page. We have several other notices of the kind on hand which will appear as soon as possible.

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST.

A HOME MISSIONARY'S THANKS.

A Home Missionary of the West would express his thanks to some unknown friend of Home Missions, for twenty dollars received in a letter, dated at Middletown, Conn., to be used "as he may judge best for his own comfort, or otherwise." He feels very grateful to the donor, under God, for his gift. So far as personal comforts are concerned, he has, by the kind care of his God, a supply for the present. But he has children to educate for the service of Jesus Christ, all of them professors of religion. A daughter is laboring to help herself in part, to the means of finishing her education. He thinks of letting her have one half of the money for that object. A son is about prepared for college. In the University, where he thinks of entering, no tuition is charged, but an initiation fee of ten dollars must be paid. And this is the use to which he thinks of appropriating the remainder of that money, and feels enabled, with this twenty dollars, to proceed with the education of his children another year without embarrassment. Thanks be to God and to a benevolent friend, at present unknown. If the benevolent donor should prefer some different appropriation of his money, he will please give information by letter. Whoever he may be, the prayer of the Home Missionary is, that God would supply abundantly his temporal wants, and grant him all riches of grace in the salvation of our Lord Jesus Christ.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The Hibernia arrived at Halifax on Thursday.

THE PASSAGE OF THE ATLANTIC.—The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, June 27, making the passage in 10 days and 16 hours. She took the whole town by surprise. Her log is published, from which it appears that during the last six days of her voyage, she accomplished a greater distance than any other steamer afloat has ever done. On the 24th, with a head wind, she ran 319 miles in 24 hours. She was advertised to leave on the 10th inst. and will contest the race with the Asia, which leaves for Boston on the 13th.

TROUBLES WITH SPAIN.—It is said that Gen. Narvaez has had a warm discussion with the Ambassador of the United States, in which he expressed the astonishment and regret of the Spanish Government that the Government of the United States had not prevented the expedition of Lopez from being prepared in the States, but had allowed it to depart with the object of attacking Cuba.

It is also reported that the Spanish Minister has addressed a warm remonstrance to Washington, embodying the views of the Spanish Government, and that this note is not written in a very amicable spirit.

ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN.—The chief feature of the news of the week is the debate in the House of Commons relative to the policy of the Ministry on the Greek question, and the committing of the cowardly assault on the Queen by a man named Plato, formerly an officer in the 10th Dragoons. The offense was committed against Her Majesty in the following manner:—Shortly after 6 o'clock, on Thursday evening, Her Majesty was leaving Cambridge House in company with Prince Albert, when from among the crowd assembled to witness her departure a man walked out with a walking cane in his hand and made an assault on the person of Her Majesty. He struck her on the head and face repeatedly, but fortunately his blows took no effect beyond a demolition of her bonnet. The Queen appeared at the Italian Opera the same evening, where she was greeted with the most loyal and enthusiastic reception. The miscreant has been taken into custody and has undergone an examination, at which he appeared perfectly sane, and it is said that he has been living in good circumstances.

MINISTERIAL TRIUMPH.—On Monday night Mr. Roebuck brought forward his condemnatory motion relative to the policy of the Government on the Greek question. An exciting and very able debate was kept up every successive night, with varied success to both parties, till Friday, when a division was ordered, and resulted in a majority of 46 for Ministers, in a House of 584. This vote is said not to be a fair index of the state of public feeling in England, as the deepest intrigues are on foot to compel the present Ministry to resign. Lord Palmerston's speech in vindication of his conduct is said to have been especially brilliant. According to Mr. Gladstone, from the dark of one day to the dawn of another day, he made a gigantic intellectual and physical effort.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.—The bill for the increase of the President's salary has been voted on. It, in effect, confirms the demands made by the President and resisted by the Special Committee. The measure was carried by a majority of 46. The President's friend, Gen. Changarnier, made a speech in the debate, which, it is said, was so brilliant, as to produce great effect upon the favoring members of the Assembly. On Monday, in the *Constitutionnel*, the President modestly accepted the bill in the name of the French Republic, and himself, as the united expression of the French will in the appreciation of his services. The Government look upon the carrying of this bill as a great victory, and the friends of order are congratulating themselves upon the feeling which has been displayed.

THE GREEK QUESTION SETTLED.—Gen. Lahitte announced to the Assembly on Monday, the conclusion of the favorable negotiations with England respecting the Greek affair. He said, the Government of the Republic hopes it will be evident to all that from the first to the last act of that long negotiation, its conduct was only inspired by the sentiment of national dignity, by a spirit of conciliation, and a desire of maintaining general peace. This communication was received with loud applause on the right.

SECRET SOCIETY.—The Government has discovered another secret society in Paris. Twenty-seven persons have been arrested, and all of them have proved to be discharged June insurgents.

The conspiracy discovered at Oran, in Algiers, is said to have had extensive ramifications.

In France great numbers of persons belonging to secret societies in Paris and the provinces have been arrested.

LOUIS PHILIPPE BETTER.—The *Debats* states that letters from St. Leonards of 22nd June, announce that the amelioration which had recently manifested itself in the health of Louis Philippe continues.

LAMARTINE.—Lamartine embarked at Marseilles for the East on the morning of the 21st, accompanied by his lady. He proposes being back in the month of September.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.—The Globe correspondent reports that it is intended by the Ministry, if things go on smoothly, to try after the prorogation a revision of the customs tariff in a sense which would reciprocate advantageously to the commerce of both countries.

The President of the Republic has given a grand dinner to-day to the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby and the diplomatic corps. It is considered that its real object was to show the world that any temporary coolness between the two Governments has now passed away.

GERMANY.

EFFORTS FOR UNION.—The Parliament of Erfurt will meet in August. The idea of a third German Union has been formally avowed, and proposed to be carried into effect by the Government of Hanover. It is the plan of a North Germany, to be formed of Hanover, Oldenburgh, the free cities, and those smaller States that are naturally allied to Hanover. The principle of the alliance is that of free trade. The movement of the South German manufacturers in favor of high protective duties, sanctioned by the Prussian Minister of Commerce, has induced Hanover to announce distinctly the plan of this third league.

AUSTRIA.

RUMORED AMNESTY.—It is expected that the Emperor will be crowned in July, when it is said a general amnesty will be given to all State prisoners, or political offenders. On the authority of the *Pesth Zeitung* it is stated that all the officers who, before the revolution, had quitted the Imperial service and enlisted under the banner of Hungary, and who were afterward condemned for so doing, are to be set at liberty forthwith. The full pardon of several has already been announced.

THE DIFFERENCE WITH PRUSSIA.—Vienna dates of the 19th state that Prussia has refused to recognize the Frankfort Congress as the plenary assembly of the German Confederation, considering it simply as a voluntary meeting of the representatives of the German States. A Vienna journal concludes the above announcement with the remark, "Thus has Prussia separated herself from Germany."

TURKEY.

INSURRECTION.—Letters from Belgrade state that a revolution against the Turks had broken out in Bulgaria. The three districts within Gurgysoba and Belgrade are stated to be in open insurrection. The insurgents were marching against the fort of Belgradoieza, which contains but a small garrison, but an immense quantity of munitions of war. Another statement is that the fort is already in their hands.

RUSSIA.

ARMY INCREASED.—The Russian army is being greatly augmented, but for what purpose has not been stated.

SPAIN.

CUBAN NEWS.—The news from Cuba still absorbs public attention. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a note to the American Plenipotentiary, in which, among other observations, he says: "The conduct of the United States puts one in mind of the habits of the inhabitants of Barbary."

ITALY.

THE POPE'S TROUBLES.—The position of Rome is still most unsatisfactory. A Congress of Cardinals has been named to discuss the affairs of the country, and we are told that the police have been placed under the Austrian military authority.

At Naples a frightful accident occurred on the 18th of June. A part of the Grenalis, an immense edifice, used as a barrack for troops, gave way and fell, overwhelming 400 or 500 persons in the ruins.

FROM THE EAST.

AWFUL DISASTER.—At Benares upwards of 1,000 persons have lost their lives by the explosion of a magazine boat loaded with 3,000 barrels of gunpowder. A whole fleet of 30 boats were destroyed, and immense damage was also done to the town, near which the explosion took place.

The New Wire Bridge at Nashville.—The new wire suspension bridge over the Cumberland river at Nashville, now nearly completed, is spoken of as a superb structure in all respects. Its extreme length is 692 feet, distance between the towers 538, height on the Nashville side above low water 109; height above the water in the last great rise, 62. The architect of the Nashville Bridge was Captain Fields.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evangelist.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Washington, July 15th, 1850.

THE GREAT CALAMITY.

The national calamity is, of course, the present all-engrossing subject of thought and feeling. The removal of the honored Chief Magistrate was so sudden, and the blow fell upon such a tangled and perplexed state of public affairs, and the doubts respecting the ability and the purposes of his successor are so general, that the great affliction of a President's death is well-nigh augmented to alarm. It seems a dark and terrible stroke—an indication of Divine Providence that we are not to escape from the dangers and difficulties of the slavery question so easily as we hoped—that a work of judgment and displeasure is the necessary condition of our deliverance. Perhaps the lesson is wise: perhaps our calculations upon the late President's ability to conduct the ship through the rapids were overweening; perhaps a clearer light may emerge from the present darkness. We have every reason to trust in the Divine goodness: but we ought to be humbled, and to look to God for help.

WHAT IS TO FOLLOW?

Of course, the time is full of speculations as to Mr. Fillmore's future policy. He is generally believed to favor the Compromise, and especially to be under Mr. Clay's influence. Indeed, he must be a man of nerve to avoid that overpowering influence, whatever may be his sentiments. The imperial will, and the habit of command of the great Senator are not to be lightly braved by any man. And rumor has been busy in making the President's arrangements conform to this view of his position. But this is all conjecture. He is supposed to be on not very friendly terms with Senator Seward; but this too is conjecture. Mr. Fillmore is a Northern man, and expects to live among Northern men. He cannot have escaped the conviction of the depth and earnestness of the Northern hostility to slavery, nor be unaware of the degradation and contempt that finally await the Northern man that dares to forget this fact. He can hope for no better, and for no other opportunity of making his mark upon his country's history. His instincts must be right: and if he be the man of courage which his life of self-help and self-creation would imply, he may choose the golden moment to make himself a name that will go down to posterity with the increasing lustre that adorns the memory of a good deed.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late President, on Saturday, was by far the most impressive and elaborate public spectacles ever witnessed in this country. The striking effect of the manifold funereal preparations was enhanced by the sincere mourning of the thousands who beheld them. No pains or expense had been spared to give a fitting utterance to the national sense of bereavement; and however averse to the pomp and circumstance of woe, no beholder could fail of being much affected by the appositeness and impressiveness of the arrangements. Gen. Scott was present, a deeply affected participant in the solemnities; and delegations of military and civic character, united in the procession.

THE CORPSE.

At sunrise the national salute was fired from the military station near the city. At 9 o'clock, the doors of the White House were opened to the thronging crowds eager to take a last look of the deceased. The remains were laid in a massively elegant coffin, through a large glass in which the almost unchanged features of the late President were visible. A heavy broadcloth pall, richly trimmed with silver fringe and devices, was thrown over the coffin, and the whole was elevated upon a platform carpeted with velvet and overhung with a gorgeously rich canopy, festooned with alternate folds of white and black silk. The east room, where the remains were, was draped with festoons of black, and the whole spectacle was exceedingly melancholy and funereal.

THE SENATE.

All the Senators present were in attendance by half-past 10 o'clock. The usual badges of mourning were prepared by the proper officers, and at 10 o'clock Rev. Mr. Butler delivered an appropriate and impressive prayer, and Senators withdrew to proceed to the Presidential Mansion, whence the grand civic and military procession was to move.

After the funeral obsequies, the Senators returned to the Senate Chamber and adjourned.

THE PROCESSION.

At 11 o'clock the troops formed in front of the White House, presenting a very imposing appearance, being clothed in full mourning. At 1 o'clock the coffin was brought from the house, and placed upon the magnificent Funeral Car, made at great expense, and with beautiful designs for the occasion. It was a long, low carriage, with wheels carved from solid blocks of wood, twelve feet by six in dimensions, all covered with black. On it was arranged a platform, for the support of the coffin. From this was raised a canopy, covered with broadcloth, surmounted by a magnificent gilt eagle. From the canopy hung curtains of black and white silk in alternating festoons, with rosettes, fringes, and tassels. The pall was arranged in like manner, sweeping to the ground, hiding the car from view, completely. The sword and martial costume of the departed, and a profusion of emblematic flowers, culled and arrayed with appropriate garlands, were visible upon the top of the coffin.

The Car was drawn by eight white horses. They were richly, but not gaudily caparisoned, and led by eight white grooms, in plain suits of black without any livery.

THE CIVIC PROCESSION.

After the long array of military, which occupied some twenty minutes in passing a given point, the Civic Procession commenced, headed by the Marshal of the District and his Staff of Aids, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, the Committees of Arrangements, the Chaplains, and Clergymen, and attending Physicians, all in carriages. Then came the Hearse, slowly drawn along by its eight horses, with a body-guard on each side. The Pall-bearers came next, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, J. M. Berrien. R. C. Winthrop, Jas. McDowell, Hugh White, G. W. P. Custis, Esq.; Chief Justice Cranch, Major Gen. Jessup, Com. Ballard, T. H. Benton, Daniel Webster, Truman Smith, Lynn Boyd, S. F. Vinton, Isaac E. Holmes, R. J. Walker, Joseph Gales, Esq.; Major Gen. Gibson, Brig. Gen. Henderson.

Following these, was an affecting sight—Gen. Taylor's noble old war horse, Old Whitey, which had served his master through so many compaigns, fully caparisoned with the war-saddle and holsters of the General. He was led by Mr. Swartzman, who had been with Gen. Taylor in most of his campaigns, and is now a clerk in the Post Office Department. A very marked sensation followed this sadly suggestive memorial. The procession after this, was arranged precisely according to the programme issued by the Committee of Arrangements, and I insert it accordingly:

Family and relatives of the late President.
The President of the United States and the Heads of Departments.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
The Senate of the United States, preceded by their President, *pro tempore*, and Secretary.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.
The House of Representatives, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk.
The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and its Officers.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Governors of States and Territories.
Ex-Members of Congress.
Members of State Legislatures.
District Judges of the United States.
Judges of the Circuit and Criminal Courts of the District of Columbia, with the Members of the Bar and Officers of the Courts.
The Judges of the several States.
The Controllers of the Treasury, Auditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, and Commissioners of Land Office, Pensions, Indian Affairs, Patents, and Public Buildings.
The Clerks, &c., of the several Departments, preceded by their respective Chief Clerks, and all other Civil Officers of the Government.
Clergy of the District of Columbia and elsewhere.
Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution.
Corporate Authorities of Washington.
Corporate Authorities of Georgetown.
Presidents, Professors and Students of the Colleges of the District of Columbia.
Officers and Soldiers who served in the War of 1812, and in the late War.
The different Societies and Associations.
Citizens and Strangers.

The procession was very long—nearly one hundred and fifty carriages coming after the hearse—and was about one hour in passing a point. The streets through which it passed were covered with drapery, almost to excess, and presented a very sombre appearance, in fine keeping with the universal feeling.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The funeral ceremonies at the House were performed by Rev. Drs. Butler and Pyne—the latter of whom delivered an impressive funeral oration—in presence of the Senate and House, the family of deceased, the diplomatic corps, army and navy, clergy, &c. A fine choir, under Berlyn, aided in the solemnities.

THE TOMB.

The remains were placed in the receiving vault in the Congressional burying-ground, where they will lie till their removal to their final resting place. It is now understood that they are to be taken to Kentucky, where most of the remains of the family of the deceased are reposing.

CONGRESS.

The business transacted in Congress to day, amounts to but little. The report of the committee on the Galphin Claim was taken up and finally passed—the last resolution, to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury had no right to pay either principal or interest, by a large majority. The phraseology of the resolutions conveys a designed reproof to the three Cabinet officers engaged in the transaction, and will undoubtedly lead to the resignation of their seats. Public opinion has set very strongly against them, and it is to be hoped that the rebuke is so thorough that this species of speculation may be considered done with in this country.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE TO MRS. TAYLOR.

Both Houses of Congress passed resolutions of condolence to the widow of the late President, and continued to her the use of the franking privilege during the presidential term. Mrs. T. has recovered in a degree, from her illness, and abides temporarily with Mr. Meredith's family. It is understood that the family will remove to Baltimore soon.

TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO.

All ears are open to hear from the President what he intends to do with this troublesome subject. A protest from Texas was received yesterday, against the action of Col. Munroe, the Military Governor of New Mexico, inclusive of course, of the formation of a State, in defiance of what Texas is pleased to call her rights. The general expectation seems to be that Mr. Fillmore will recommend some conciliatory measures. It is understood that a message was all in readiness from the late President relative to this subject, taking decided and manly ground against the picaroon pretensions of Texas. Mr. Fillmore will have the moral sense of the nation to back him up if he endorses and publishes the last executive act of his noble predecessor. The occasion is immensely critical; we are really on the verge of civil war, and no quality of statesmanship will stand Mr. Fillmore in hand so well as fearless trust in right, and in the ultimate rectitude of the popular sentiment.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Funeral Solemnities.—The respect paid by our city to the funeral solemnities of Gen. Taylor, on Saturday, was most honorably manifested. Commencing at sunrise, guns were fired half-hourly from the Battery.—The flags on the City Hall, the principal hotels and public edifices, as well as the ferry-boats on the Brooklyn, New Jersey, Williamsburgh and Staten Island lines, were shrouded with crape. At 12 o'clock the City Hall bell, and the bells on the churches throughout the City, commenced pealing their solemn knell for the President's death. Sixty-six minute guns were fired from the Battery, by the Veteran Artillery Corps, under Captain Raynor. The fort on Governor's Island, and the *North Carolina*, lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, joined in the thunders. The Cunard steamship *Europa*, lying at her dock in Jersey City, also fired 66 minute guns, as a mark of respect to the solemnities of the day. The flags of the *Europa* were all at half-mast, and shrouded in crape.

Nearly all the shops in Broadway and the streets in the lower part of the city closed their shutters, and many of them were hung with crape. The Custom House, the Banks and Insurance Offices, the Mayor's Office, and all the departments of the City Government, were closed. The Post Office, the headquarters of the Whig Committees and several of the military rendezvous were hung with crape. A deep and solemn gloom pervaded the City.

The day was also solemnly observed in Brooklyn, Jersey City and Williamsburgh. At Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Boston, and probably in nearly all the cities and towns of the country, the sad event was noticed by suitable, and in many cases, impressive observances.

Cabinet Work.—No business at present is so vigorously prosecuted as Cabinet-making. The last *positive* advices from Washington, were according to the following tenor. How soon a third version may be added we cannot tell.

Secretary of State—*Daniel Webster, Mass.
Secretary of the Treasury—James A. Pearce, Md.
Secretary of the Interior—Thomas Corwin, Ohio.
Secretary of War—William A. Graham, N. C.
Secretary of the Navy—Chas. S. Morehead, Ky.
Attorney General—†Arthur T. Hopkins, Ala.
Postmaster General—Thos. M. T. McKennan, Pa.

*Or Edward Everett. †Or Edward Bates of Mo.

The second programme is as follows:

Secretary of State—Robt C. Winthrop, Mass.
Secretary of the Treasury—Thos. M. T. McKennan, Pa.
Secretary of the Interior—Samuel F. Vinton, Ohio.
Secretary of War—Wm. E. Graham, N. Carolina.
Secretary of the Navy—T. Butler King, Ga.
Postmaster General—Chas. S. Morehead, Ky.
Attorney General—Arthur T. Hopkins, Ala.

Particulars of the Philadelphia Fire.—*The Killed, Wounded and Missing.*—After the most diligent inquiry, we have been able to make, we feel safe in stating the number as follows:—Killed 30; wounded 100; drowned 9; missing 17—Total 156.

The City Councils passed a resolution of thanks to the Mayor of the City of New-York, and through him to the Fire Committee of Councils, the Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineers, and firemen of said city; to the Mayors and Fire Departments of the cities of Baltimore, Wilmington, Camden, and all other cities, towns and persons, that furnished aid during the late extensive and terrific conflagration.

The Cause of the Explosion.—We are gratified to learn that Coroner Hass is determined to investigate the cause which led to the explosion during the fire of Tuesday afternoon, in the building on Delaware Avenue, owned by John Brock. In justice to the community at large, this should be done, and finally settle the mooted question, whether "saltpetre will or will not explode?" In the meantime, witnesses are to be procured in relation to the matter, which will be brought before the Coroner's jury, which assembles on Monday next.

Number of Houses Burned.—The following is an enumeration of the number of houses destroyed, prepared with great care, which shows that our enumeration of them published yesterday was nearly correct, and within bounds, being somewhat less than the actual number:

Between Vine and Callowhill, Second and River,	241 houses.
East side Water street, South of Vine,	17 "
" Front street, " "	18 "
West " " " "	12 "
New street, between Second and Front,	28 "
East side Second, South of Vine,	10 "
N. and E. of Callowhill and Water,	11 "
Four Brick Counting Houses,	4 "
South side Vine, between Second and Front,	26 "
—[Ledger.	367

Estimate of the Loss.—The extent of the loss cannot be estimated from the mere number of houses destroyed. Many of them ought to have been removed long ago, and their destruction now can only be viewed as a matter of regret, from the immediate distress and loss to their inmates. In every other light the fire will prove a benefit. The old buildings and crowded courts that have been over-populated for years will now, we hope, be built up with fine substantial buildings, making the burnt district one of the finest portions of the city.

The Houses Destroyed.—It is almost impossible to estimate the number of houses destroyed, the grounds being so cut up by courts and alleys, which were all thickly populated. An approximate estimate, makes the whole number in all the streets, alleys and courts, three hundred and fifty, which we think will not be far from correct. Many of them, however, were very narrow, inferior buildings.

War upon New-Mexico.—Galveston papers of the 10th inst. say that a large meeting to consider the recent action of the people of New-Mexico, has been held on the Battle Ground of San Jacinto, Ashbel Smith, President. Resolutions were passed to support the Governor of Texas, and enforce jurisdiction over the rebellious territory.

A letter from Austin states that the Legislature is convened for August—thus early to give the troops the advantage of the summer months for marching.

Steps are also being taken to organize a company of volunteers for Santa Fe.

Improvements at the Tombs.—The additions to our City Prison, which were contemplated some time ago, have at length been erected. A new shed, constructed over a brick foundation, has been built by the prisoners; its length is fifty feet, and its width twenty. The five-day prisoners will be employed here in various ways, some picking oakum, and others at different work suited to their capacities. Something has been done also towards the cleanliness of the various cells. Two sewers have been made for carrying off the drainage. In the court yard, there is a tent for the accommodation of the sick, and a large shower bath will shortly be erected for the treatment of those suffering under delirium tremens. The total number of prisoners confined in the Tombs during the past year, was eighteen thousand, a great part of whom, it should be remembered, were committed for minor offenses.—[Post.

Purging the Five Points.—One hundred and twenty disreputable characters were arrested by officer McManus and others of the 6th Ward police, during Saturday night and Sunday morning, the majority of whom were keepers of disorderly houses near the Five Points. This is probably the largest haul that has been made in one Ward for many years, and there seems but little doubt that the entire Points will soon be deserted and thoroughly revolutionized. The next step that should be taken is that the owners of these wooden rookeries ought to have them torn down and replaced with decent buildings, in order that quiet and respectable families might occupy them.

A Libel Case.—Geo. F. Lynch, Esq. editor of the Delhi Freeman's Advocate, an Anti-Rent paper, has been fined $500 for libeling one Judge Hathaway, in his paper a year ago.

Illness of Bishop Whittingham.—We regret to announce the sudden and severe illness of the Right Rev. Bishop Whittingham, who is at Albany, attending to the official duties of the diocese of New-York.

The Cholera at the West.—This fatal disease does not increase very rapidly at the West, though it seems to be going gradually from one town to another. There were three or four deaths from it at Pittsburgh, on the 11th, but these were of persons brought there by the steamboats, and not of citizens. At Nashville on the 4th, the deaths were twenty-seven; on the 5th, twenty-one, and on the 6th, sixteen. There were several cases at Louisville on the 6th. At Cincinnati, on the 11th, the deaths were twenty-seven, showing a large decrease within a few days. From St. Louis we have no reports, nor from the interior towns of Ohio, where the malady prevails.

Thus far, New-York has been exempt from the disease, but we are told that diarrhœas and dysenteries are getting to be more common, so that it behooves our citizens to continue their precautions. We have no fear that the epidemic will prevail here this summer, although we have no doubt that there will be more or less of it before the hot weather passes.

The New President.—Millard Fillmore is a native of Cayuga Co., N. Y. He is a little over 50 years of age. His early life was one of poverty. He was apprenticed to the trade of a clothier, but commenced studying law at the age of nineteen, supporting himself by teaching, a part of the time. He was elected a member of the New-York Assembly in 1829; in 1832, a Member of Congress, and again in 1836, and '38. In the 27th Congress, he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1844, he was the Whig candidate for Governor in the State of New-York, but defeated by Silas Wright. In 1847, he was chosen Comptroller of the State, which post he held until he was elected Vice-President of the United States.

Refining Gold.—Mr. Richard S. McCulloh, who is the Professor of Natural Philosophy at Princeton College, and who, some time since, acted as melter and refiner of the United State Mint, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he states that he has discovered a new, quick and economical method of refining argentiferous and other gold bullion, whereby the work may be done in one-half the present time, and a large saving effected in interest upon the amount refined. He says further:

"In labor and materials this new method would also save about one-half of the cost required by the process now used in the Mint of the United States, so that the charge to depositors for refining, which now is, as by law directed, fixed at the actual cost thereof, may be considerably reduced. The apparatus required is less costly and more compact than that used in either of the methods now employed. The advantages in respect to space are such that probably five times as much work as at present may be done in the same building. In the Mint at Philadelphia, ten millions of dollars per month may be refined, and the sum of $1000 would, I believe, cover the cost of the alterations and apparatus required."

Monster Hammer.—The bark Robert, which arrived at this port last Wednesday from Liverpool, brought from that city a large hammer or sledge, to be worked by steam, for Mr. Ames, proprietor of one of the most extensive iron manufactories of Connecticut. The sledge, which was manufactured by Mr. Nasmyth, of Liverpool, weighs about fourteen thousand pounds, and it is calculated, with all its appurtenances, will exceed thirty tons.

Melancholy Accident.—Mr. Reuben Hough, of Whitesboro, was accidentally killed on the 9th inst. while gathering hay with a horse and wagon. By some accident he was thrown down, and a waggon wheel passed over his body. He survived only about two hours. Mr. H. was one of the most influential citizens of that town and much respected. His sudden death has cast a gloom over the community.

Signing Petitions.—A vast amount of mischief is done by the inconsiderate ease with which many allow themselves to sign petitions for all sorts of things. The New-York Evening Post has the following paragraph: "We have heard of a bet having been offered and won by the party offering it, that twenty respectable signatures could be procured in the City of Albany, to a petition to have the Rev. Dr. Sprague, of that city, hanged. Reckoning upon the carelessness and good nature of his acquaintances, the sportsman got his list complete in less than half a day, and then, for odds, offered to get the Rev. Doctor's own name to head the list. The person who took the bet, however, was alarmed, and declined to increase his risk."

Uncle Sam's Domain.—The District Attorney of Michigan recently reported to the Solicitor of the Treasury that he had authorized the Marshal to seize some twelve million feet of lumber, sawed and in the log, lying at different sawmills in the State, all taken by trespassers from Uncle Sam's land. Instructions have been issued to protect the interests of the Government by prosecuting all guilty of offenses of the kind referred to.

The Nicaragua Route.—The pioneer vessel of the Atlantic and Pacific Steam Navigation Company sails to-day for San Juan de Nicaragua. She is called the "Director," and will ply on the San Juan river, between the latter place and Castillo Vajeho, a distance of fifty miles, or within thirty-four miles of Lake Nicaragua. From this point the steamer "Nicaragua," (which recently ran on the Panama river, and is known as the Orus,) is to run to Nicaragua City, a place containing 18,000 inhabitants. Between this point and the Pacific Ocean, there intervenes a space of fifteen miles, traversed by an excellent old Spanish road which has existed for centuries. The means of communication over this, is to consist of covered spring waggons, of a sufficient capacity for the conveyance of ten persons each, and for these, we are informed, orders are in process of execution at Newark, New-Jersey. The whole route, it is confidently expected, will be in operation before the close of next month. The company contracting to effect a passage across the continent in from fifteen to twenty days.—[Journal Commerce.

Profits on California Travel.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, of which Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall are the representatives, have declared a dividend of 50 per cent.—their first dividend. This Company started, we believe, with a capital not exceeding $600,000. It has since purchased the steamships Unicorn, Tennessee, Cherokee, and Philadelphia, for which there must have been paid all of $700,000. This fact, considered in connection with the dividend above mentioned, will afford some idea of the profits of the business.

Suicide.—Mr. Anson S. Clapp, of Southampton, committed suicide on the 4th inst., by hanging himself to the limb of a tree. Mr. Clapp had been laboring, for some time, under strong mental depression, imagining that his relatives despised him, and although in good pecuniary circumstances, that he could not pay his debts.—[Northampton Gazette, 9th inst.

Will Saltpetre Explode.—The Insurance Companies of this city have come to the determination to take no more risks on buildings, or merchandise in buildings, which contain saltpetre; the recent fires in Brooklyn and Philadelphia having demonstrated to their satisfaction that it will explode.

Hope Not.—The rumor of the intention of Hon. John P. Hale to resign his seat in the United States Senate, is confirmed. He will practice law, hereafter, in the city of New-York.

Library of Harvard College.—At the recent annual examination by the Committee appointed for that purpose by the Board of Overseers, it appeared that there are now belonging to the various libraries connected with the University, about 86,000 volumes besides pamphlets, maps and prints. The Public Library contains over 57,000 volumes. The Law Library, 13,000; Divinity School, 3,000; Medical School, 1,200; Society Libraries for the Students, 10,000. There have been added during the past year 1,751 volumes, and 2,219 pamphlets.—[Cambridge Chron.

The Railroad Accident.—But three lives are supposed to have been lost by the late railroad accident—two men and one woman. The Utica Herald states, however, that a woman and child are missing, who were on the train going East. The man killed was an Irishman, on the down train, and was buried at Fort Plain. The baggage man on the down train had three ribs broken, and was under the cars, with his head only out of water, four hours. A fireman named Sancliff lost an eye.—[Roch. Dem.

The Camanche War.—Gen. Brooke has issued an order for a vigorous campaign against the Indians infesting the country between the Rio Grande and the Nueces. All the United States disposable forces at Forts McIntosh, Inge, Merrill, and Lincoln, together with three companies of Texas Rangers, are ordered to take the field for a two months' campaign, or until the Indians are subdued. The whole will be under the command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hardee.

Ramage Press.—Adam Ramage, a native of Scotland, and the inventor of the Ramage Printing Press, died at Philadelphia on the 9th, at the advanced age of 80.

Great Conflagration at Hudson.—A severe conflagration took place in the city of Hudson on the 13th, which has laid waste about 20 buildings, and caused considerable distress to some of the occupants thereof, who were poor and were obliged to flee from the flames, without saving scarcely anything except what they had on. The fire was first discovered in the furniture and cabinet warehouse of Mr. Buxbury, and spread rapidly. The loss is estimated at 50 or $60,000—about one half of which is covered by insurance.

Pure Water for Buffalo.—The city of Buffalo is about to be supplied with an abundance of good water. Mr. Paris, of St. Lawrence county, has taken $125,000 in stock, to be paid for in iron pipes. The water is to be raised from the bed of the Niagara river, near Fort Porter, by means of two steam engines and pumps of great power, into a series of reservoirs, capable of containing a supply sufficient for the wants of the city for about ten days. These cisterns are to be located on some of the high grounds in the vicinity of Prospect Hill, and from thence the water is to be distributed in pipes to different parts of the city of Buffalo.

Two Men Drowned.—A small row boat, containing six men, was run over by the steamboat New-Haven, on Wednesday evening, opposite the foot of Troy street, North River, and two of the men, named David and Jacob Banta, were drowned. Another, Daniel Demarest, had an arm broken. The others escaped injury.

Railroad Across the Isthmus of Suez.—The great Anglo-Indian railway is about commencing in earnest. Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, has lately quitted Alexandria for Calcutta, with a whole staff of assistants, to commence this stupendous undertaking. Orders have been issued by the British Government to render every possible assistance to facilitate the transit to Suez, where a large steamer is being built for the navigation of the Red Sea.

Love and Crime.—C. Pinckney Henson, an Englishman and a schoolmaster, under 30 years of age, has been arrested in Thomas County, Ga., for the murder of Robert A. Pearce, a respectable planter, and with whom he boarded, when Mr. P. died suddenly in March last. Henson then removed to another boarding-house, but continued to visit Mrs. Pearce, the widow, who is but 18 years old, although she has three children. It being rumored that she and Henson intended to be married, her friends sought to defeat it, and succeeded in inducing her to give him a negative answer—whereupon he became furious, declared that he had poisoned her husband to obtain her, and that no one else should ever possess her. Seeming to comply, Mrs. P. soon after lodged a complaint against Henson, and he was indicted for the murder. In his trunk were found several love-letters from her, and the prisoner has confessed the crime, but implicates her as an accomplice.

Singular Coincidence.—Some years ago we noticed a paragraph pointing out the singular fact that a majority of our Presidents had left the Chair of State during their 66th year. On reference to authentic documents we find this true, and now we may add Gen. Taylor to the list. The elected Presidents, and their ages on retiring were as follows:

Washington retired in his 66th year.

John Adams	66	Jackson	70
Jefferson	66	Van Buren	59
Madison	66	Harrison	68
Monroe	66	Polk	54
J. Q. Adams, (one term)	62	Taylor	66

A Wife's Injuries.—A most horrid attempt to commit murder by a husband upon his wife, was made on the 27th ult. at Ashtabula, Ohio. A man named Rolan Harmon, seized his wife, to whom he had only been married about three months, and threw her into a well about thirty feet deep. The fall did not kill her, and she was rescued and taken to her father's, and medical aid procured. Harmon has been arrested, and held to bail in $8,000 for the attempt. The desire to secure his wife's fortune to himself, is supposed to have been the cause.

Paying Off the Cherokees.—The Cherokee Advocate says that it is rumored that there is some probability that one million of dollars, or thereabouts, will be appropriated this session of Congress, to pay off the Cherokee *per capita*, which has so long been due them.

Emigration from Norway.—In Norway, it is estimated that the number of persons who are preparing to emigrate to America, amounts to 20,000, being two per cent. of the entire population of the kingdom. From the commune of Loelag alone, which contains 5,165 inhabitants, 663 individuals are about to embark for New-York.

Burned to Death by Spirit Gas.—The wife of J. W. Holmes, and her younger sister, aged 14, of Chatham Four Corners, attempted to fill a spirit gas lamp last week, while the lamp was lit. The flames immediately communicated to the liquid, and the lamp exploded, setting fire to both. The younger sister was burned so badly that she died in a few hours, and Mrs. H. is not expected to live.—[Alb. Journal.

Bad News of Chicago.—The Prairie Herald says: "That intemperance and Sabbath-breaking are fearfully on the increase in this city, cannot well be doubted by any one who will take even superficial observation. It is now the case that one of our military companies selects this day for drill, and our ears and eyes are annoyed with guns, drums, and military array. This is a piece of such utter shamelessness, that if public sentiment cannot put an end to it, some other means should be resorted to for that purpose."

Population of Massachusetts.—The population of the State is proved to be in the neighborhood of 970,000. At the census in 1840 it was 740,000. Gain in ten years, 230,000. Middlesex is still the most populous county by twelve thousand. There are three counties containing over 100,000 inhabitants. The increase in the counties bordering upon railroads is quite remarkable.

A New Enterprise.—A party of Germans have erected, in Steubenville, Ohio, an establishment for the manufacture of soda-ash and chloride of lime. It is the only one of the kind in the United States, and it is estimated that during the first year it will produce between $40,000 and $50,000 worth of soda-ash, and nearly $20,000 in value of chloride of lime. It is supposed that the amount of manufacture will be doubled the second year.

Two Men Killed by Lightning.—During the thunder storm on Tuesday, the 2nd inst. two men—Joseph White, aged 50, and Henry Thompson, aged 20—were killed by lightning in East Pharsalia, Chenango county. Two others were stunned.

Church Lands of Canada.—The Church Lands in Canada set apart for the maintenance of the clergy are said to be worth several millions of dollars, and to amount to as many acres. The Free Churches are struggling against this partiality through the local Legislature, by appeals to Parliament and otherwise, so far without success, but with a promise that something may be done by and by. Meanwhile the High clergy have a representative in London, in the person of the Bishop of Toronto, now in his 70th year.

Episcopal Clergy in the United States.—The Episcopal clergy in the various sections of the country are distributed thus:—Maine, 13; New-Hampshire, 10; Massachusetts, 79; Rhode-Island, 24; Vermont, 23; Connecticut, 109; Eastern New-York, 242; Western New-York, 115; New-Jersey, 60; Pennsylvania, 151; Delaware, 13; Maryland, 123; Virginia, 121; North Carolina, 38; South Carolina, 71; Georgia, 24; Florida, 6; Ohio, 71; Mississippi, 14; Kentucky, 29; Tennessee, 22; Alabama, 25; Michigan, 31; Louisiana, 23; Indiana, 21; Missouri, 11; Illinois, 27; Wisconsin, 23; Iowa, 7; Arkansas, 5; Minnesota, 1. Total 1538.

Marriages.

On the 15th inst. by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, Mr. CARLILE CURRIE, of Canada, to Miss HARRIET HADLEY, of this city. ☞Canada papers please copy.

At Cape Vincent, on the 11th ult. by Rev. F. J. Jackson, Mr. EDGAR R. MAXON, of Wis. to Miss EMILY W., youngest daughter of Dea. A. Rogers, of Cape Vincent.

At the same place, on the 27th ult. by the same, Capt. D. C. PIERCE, of Clayton, to Miss WILHELMINA, eldest daughter of Dea. R. T. Lee, of Cape Vincent.

At Durham, Greene co. on Tuesday 9th inst. by Rev. Marcus Smith, Rev. WILLIAM E. TURNER, of Roxbury, Delaware co. to CATHARINE A., daughter of William Reed, Esq. of Durham.

Deaths.

In this city, on Friday July 12th, Mrs. SARAH M. THACHER, wife of Rev. George Thacher, pastor of the Allen st. Presbyterian church, aged 26 years and 11 months.—Her remains were removed to Hartford, Ct. for interment.

At Rio Janeiro, April 16th, on board ship Venus, bound for California, of yellow fever, being the eighth out of 20 passengers, RICHARD B., aged 26 years, son of Col. R. J. Knordsen, of Sand Lake, Rensselaer co.

In the village of Ypsilanti, Mich. on the morning of the 2nd inst. after a short and most distressing illness, PHEBE, wife of Otis H. Lee, Esq. aged 37 years.

In Lebanon, Ct. on the 9th inst. of consumption, Miss ESTHER LEE, daughter of Dr. Joseph Comstock.

In Rahway, N.J. June 25th, LEWIS AYERS, only child of Rev. L. H. and E. R. Lee, aged 9 months.

In this city on the 4th inst. FRANCES A. eldest daughter of John Willard, Esq. after a protracted illness.

In Stanwich, Conn., May 25th, the Rev. PLATT BUFFETT, aged 85 years.

The deceased graduated at Yale College in 1791, studied Theology in New-Haven with Rev. Dr. Edwards, was licensed by the New-Haven Association, and on the 25th of May, 1796, was ordained and installed over the Congregational church in Stanwich, Conn., by the Association of Fairfield West. Over this church he remained pastor for more than 39 years, and then retired from the active duties of the ministry. The day of his death was the Anniversary of his ordination, and completed his 54th ministerial year. During his ministry the church enjoyed several revivals of religion, and there were added to its numbers 178, the greater part upon the profession of their faith. In addition to his ministerial labors he sustained a flourishing school for several years. This is not the least work he did for his generation. Of his pupils 9 have entered the ministry, and one is a missionary to the heathen, Rev. Henry Scudder. Of this 9, 8 are now in the active service of the ministry; but one, Rev. Wm. B. Lewis, has gone to his rest greatly lamented. It is not uncommon for ministers when set aside from pastoral duties, to become secularized in their thoughts and interests. It did not seem to be so with Mr. Buffett. The progress of religion among the people to whom he had for so many years broken the bread of life—the prosperity of these consociated churches—the discussions of the Association upon questions touching the doctrines of our faith—the record of revivals in the land—and the progress of missions, foreign and domestic; these were the topics that were uppermost in his mind, the interests that lay nearest his heart. The gospel he had preached to others, was "spirit and life" to him in his declining years. He meditated much on the signs of the times, and the prophecies respecting the ultimate prevalence of truth and righteousness in the earth. To a friend who called to see him two days before his death, he said, "I feel more and more the preciousness of the salvation of the gospel. I cannot express all I feel. It is a 'weight of glory.' 'A far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.' O, why will men be so foolish as to neglect it! Why will they not early embrace the Savior, and consecrate the whole of their lives to his service!" His sense of his own unworthiness seemed to increase as he drew near his end. He remarked, "The experience of the past 60 years has confirmed me in the conviction that the most suitable prayer for me to make is, 'God be merciful to me a sinner.' My great desire is to be found in Christ, and ready to meet the summons when my Lord shall come. It matters not when I die, but whether I am prepared to die."

He retained the use of his mental faculties until the last, and it might almost be said of him as of Moses when he died, "His eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated." He spent the last hours of his life in earnest conversation with his friends and neighbors, and died without a struggle. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

At Northville, (Genoa,) Cayuga Co., on the 10th ult., Mrs. ESTHER BRADLEY, aged 85 years.

The deceased was born at Hamden, Conn., Feb. 23rd, 1765; she was married to Jabez Bradley, of Hamden, Sept. 21st, 1785; removed to Lee, Mass., June 5th, 1788; and from thence to this place, Feb. 2nd, 1794. Coming thus early to this county she shared largely the trials and hardships of the pioneers of civilization. Her journey here was performed in the winter season, with sled and oxen over a rough and to some extent unbeaten road. Accompanied by her husband and four children, after three full weeks she arrived at her log-cabin home. Though from childhood she had a delicate constitution, still her energy of character and perseverance led her to regard as trivial obstacles what would have daunted and disheartened a less noble and courageous spirit. With cheerfulness she surmounted every difficulty, and reared around her a numerous family, to whose comfort and happiness she was most ardently devoted.

She lived to follow six of her ten children to the grave, also her husband, who died about 30 years since. Through all her trials she was free from murmurings and repinings and submissive to the will of God; and her submission was always cheerful and affectionate. She retained her physical and mental powers in a wonderful degree to the last. In society she was loved and honored as an active and efficient member of the same. In the church and the prayer room her seat was never vacant unless providentially and necessarily detained. During her last illness, which lasted five weeks, she was fully conscious that her work was done and the end of the race was near at hand. But death to her was robbed of its terror; she longed for the hour to arrive that should terminate her mortal existence; even prayed that she might be permitted to go home; her hope anchored her soul on Christ, for as death approached, her confidence in him and her triumph through him were hourly increased. Her words of kind entreaty to her friends and others who stood around her dying bed, evinced the most tender solicitude for their salvation—and while the waters of death were gathering about her, she exclaimed in faltering accents, "Let me die, let me die."

At Ashtabula, Ohio, on the 26th of February, Mrs. THALIA ANN, consort of Wells B. Fox, M.D., aged 27 years.

Thirteen years have elapsed since she obtained a lively hope in Jesus, and united with the Presbyterian church in this place; and from the commencement of her profession, she has been active and consistent in her deportment, thus evincing Christian sincerity. Religion was her chief consolation during her afflictions, and as she breathed her spirit out, she exclaimed, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly," rejoicing in the triumphs of faith. Dutiful as a child, affectionate as a companion, kind and sympathetic in her demeanor, she greatly endeared herself to all, and the younger members of the church and society feel that with her they have lost *a friend*. A husband, parents, an extensive circle of relatives and friends mourn her early departure. But their loss is infinitely her gain. Her life, mellow as a summer's morn, has left a clear, pure radiance, to those in the same pathway of light, beckoning them onward to an abundant entrance and full reward in the realms of eternal glory.

Also, at the same place, on the 20th of March, Mrs. HARRIET, consort of Mr. Zebediah Denison, and mother of the above, aged 48 years.

Thus suddenly was the mother called to follow her daughter across the dark river over which Death has flung his gloomiest shadow. And she too, had a hope as an anchor to her soul, fastened to a ground of strong consolation within the veil. Nearly twenty years have passed since she united with the Presbyterian church, during which time she has been diligent as a Christian, and in her domestic relations, exhibiting fervency of spirit in serving the Lord. An affectionate wife, a watchful and solicitous mother, a friend always the same in tenderness; hence was she beloved by all acquainted with her. The church feel that they have lost one who has long cherished its interests. A bereaved husband, and a little daughter aged 6 years, together with numerous friends, mourn her untimely loss. In the hour of her departure she manifested Christian calmness and fortitude, and in reply to a question, "What she most desired?" answered, "Now having finished my course, to inherit salvation."

NOTICES.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The next regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York City Tract Society will be held at the Tract House, 150 Nassau street, on Monday evening July 22nd, at 8 o'clock, when all the members are requested to be present.
ISAAC ORCHARD, *Secretary.*

N. Y. SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers will be held on Wednesday 24th inst. at 7½ o'clock P.M. at their room No. 36 Park Row.
WILLIAM LIBBEY, *Rec. Secretary.*

UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Fourth st. near Avenue D. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. CHARLES PARKER, throughout the day and evening. Seats free.

CARD.—The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a certificate of honorary membership of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, through the kindness and liberality of the Presbyterian church and congregation of Dover, N.J.
WILLIAM H. MAGIE.
Williamstown, N.Y. July 9th, 1850.

REV. S. STORRS HOWE, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Iowa City, Iowa, acknowledges hereby the receipt from a friend at Marblehead, Mass. of one hundred copies of the Prize Essay on the "Mission of the Church, or Systematic Beneficence," by Rev. Edward A. Lawrence, for gratuitous distribution among the ministers of different denominations in Iowa, who co-operate with the American Tract Society.
Boston, July 8th, 1850.

THE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION of Utica and Vicinity, stands adjourned to meet at the house of Rev. P. Camp, in Whitesboro, on Monday the 5th of August, at 11 o'clock, A.M. S. W. BRACE, *Clerk.*

THE PRESBYTERY OF UTICA will hold an adjourned meeting at Oriskany, on the first Tuesday (the 6th) of August ensuing, at 11 o'clock, A.M. A punctual attendance of the members is requested, as business of much importance to churches within our bounds will be presented for consideration.
S. W. BRACE, *Stated Clerk.*
Utica, July 11th, 1850.

THE PRESBYTERY OF GENESEE will hold an adjourned meeting at Leroy, on Monday Aug. 19th, at 4 o'clock P.M.
J. B. PRESTON, *Stated Clerk.*

THE SYNOD OF GENESEE will hold their annual meeting at Leroy, on Tuesday Aug. 20th, at 4 o'clock P.M.
TIMOTHY STILLMAN, *Stated Clerk.*
Dunkirk, July 10th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

REPLY TO REMARKS OF REV. MOSES STUART on Hon. John Jay, and an examination of his Scriptural Exegeses, contained in his recent pamphlet entitled "Conscience and the Constitution," by William Jay. An octavo pamphlet in neat covers. Price 6 cents.
For sale by BERFORD & CO. 2 Astor House, or WM. HARNED, 61 John street.
July 17th, 1850. 1060—3t

NEW RELIGIOUS WORKS.

D. APPLETON & CO. have just published—
I. THE GOSPEL ITS OWN ADVOCATE.
By George Griffin, LL.D. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.
"The author has devoted heart and careful study to this work."—[Troy Whig.
"It is of the orthodox school in religion, though we are not aware that any sect can find ground for exception to its manner or temper."—[Worcester Palladium.
"It treats of subjects of the deepest import, and supplies many novel and striking views, enforced with much zeal, and both sound and ingenious argument."—[Two Worlds.
"The work will be read with interest by numerous cultivated persons of both sexes, who desire to obtain an agreeable refreshment to their faith."—[Tribune.
II. THE EARLY CONFLICTS OF CHRISTIANITY.
By the Rev. Ingraham Kip, D.D. (Second edition. One handsome volume, 12mo. 75 cents.
"The successive triumphs of Christianity are painted by Dr. Kip with no ordinary power. His elegant style, and the devotional spirit which pervades his pages, communicate additional interest to his subject."—[Lit. American.
III. NOTES ON THE MIRACLES OF OUR LORD.
By the Rev. R. C. Trench, M.A. 1 vol. 8vo. $1.75.
"We have nothing in the English language, on this subject, which can compare in elaborateness and critical value with this work of Mr. Trench." 1060—1t

NEW TESTIMONY

TO THE MERIT OF THOMPSON'S ARITHMETICS.—
[*From the Principals of the Albany Public Schools.*]
"Within the last few years, no less than ten different systems of Arithmetic have been more or less used in our schools. About two years since, in view of this evil, we examined several of the more prominent Arithmetics, and agreed with perfect unanimity upon Thompson's series, as the best adapted to the wants of the pupil, and the general purposes of instruction.
"We are happy to say, that after a trial of *more than two years*, we are confirmed as to the excellency of the books, that they have *grown in favor by daily use*, and that we have succeeded in making better arithmeticians than by the use of any other books.
SAMUEL STEELE, A. T. BALDWIN,
J. W. BULKLEY, WM. H. HUGHES,
WM. JANES, WM. L. MARTIN,
ROBERT TRUMBULL, THOS. W. VALENTINE,
E. S. ADAMS, JOEL MARBLE.
"Albany, April 20th, 1850."
Thompson's Arithmetics are published by
MARK H. NEWMAN & CO.
199 Broadway, New-York.
They are now in use in the Public Schools of New-York, Brooklyn, Hartford, Springfield, Rochester, Buffalo, Auburn, and Syracuse. They are the text-books in very many of the best Academies in the State of New-York. They are in general use in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut, and are more or less in use in every State in the Union. The universal testimony is that "*they have grown in favor by daily use.*"
New-York, July 15th, 1850. 1060—3t

A L. SMITH'S FAMILY HOTEL,

OR BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 63 Barclay street. Transient boarders are accommodated at this well known house at $1 per day, and permanent boarders upon reasonable terms. Croton baths gratis.
July 10th, 1850. 1059—4t*

MUSIC TEACHERS' INSTITUTES

AND SINGING CONVENTIONS, FOR 1850.—The Boston Musical Convention and Musical Teachers' Institute, will be holden at the Tremont Temple in Boston, commencing on *Monday, August 26th*, and continuing through the week. The time will be occupied much after the manner of former Conventions—the morning being mostly devoted to Lectures on Teaching and Church Music; the afternoon to Glee Singing, and the evening to Chorus performances. The aid of a complete Orchestra and of several distinguished Professors of music is expected.
In order to enable singers generally to participate in these exercises at a small expense, the price of admission is fixed at $2 for a ticket admitting a gentleman and a lady.
Such members of previous classes as design to take a part in the exercises are invited to attend. It is particularly desired that ladies and gentlemen should be present on the first day.
Tickets for sale by TAPPAN, WHITTEMORE & MASON, 114 Washington street, Boston.
Musical Conventions and Teachers' Institutes will also be held, as usual, at the following places, viz:
At SYRACUSE, N.Y. commencing *Wednesday, Sept. 4th*, and continuing *four days*;
At ROCHESTER, N.Y. commencing *Tuesday, Sept. 10th*, and continuing *five days*;
At CLEVELAND, Ohio, commencing *Sept. 18th*, and continuing *four days*.
In addition to these places, there are several other large towns and cities from which invitations have been received, and at which, perhaps, similar meetings may be held.
The time at these meetings will be occupied in much the same manner as at the Boston Convention. They will be open to any subject which may be connected with musical education, or with Church Music, and everything will be done that can be done to promote right views, and to awaken an interest in these important subjects. It is intended that a large portion of the time shall be spent in the actual practice of such Tunes, Chants, Anthems, &c. in Church Music, and Glees in Secular Music, as shall tend to promote correct taste and style of performance in these different departments.
LOWELL MASON,
1060—3teow GEORGE JAMES WEBB.

TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON,

AND ONE OF THE BEST IN NEW-YORK.—Reader, if you want what you cannot promptly get in many places in New-York, that is, a good cup of coffee or tea, with your breakfast or dinner, and in a clean eating-house, go to "MERCER'S," 107 Nassau street, corner of Ann, between Fulton and Beekman streets. Don't take our word, but call and try. Separate entrance to the Ladies' and Family Saloon, (under the charge of Mrs. Mercer) one door from Nassau, in Ann street. Pleasant sleeping-rooms to let. Your patronage solicited.
EDWIN J. MERCER, Proprietor.
June 19th, 1850. 1056—13t*

"THE GOLDEN LYRE,"

A NEW COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, by V. C. TAYLOR, author of "Taylor's Sacred Minstrel," 'Taylor's Choral Anthems,' 'The Lute,' &c. will be published about the 20th of August next.
Mr. Taylor's Music, in the language of an experienced and competent musician, "*is distinguished for fine taste, rich harmony and perfect adaptation to every shade of variation in the sentiment of devotional poetry.*" This book will contain a choice selection of Old Standard Tunes, many gems from the Sacred Minstrel, selections from modern Authors, and a large number of new tunes, fully equal if not superior to any Church Music ever published in this country.
Mr. Taylor is an *American* composer—will the American musical public examine and judge of his works.
HAWLEY, FULLER & CO. Publishers.
Utica, June, 1850.
☞ Also for sale by C. M. SAXTON, 120 Fulton street, New-York. 1059—4tis

CONDUCTOR OF MUSIC.

A GENTLEMAN having a high tenor voice, and who has had long experience as a conductor of a choir in one of our principal cities, having taken up his residence in the upper part of the city, would like to take charge of a choir in some Evangelical church. A good second treble can be furnished from his own family. Good references given. Address "Veritas" at this office. Two young ladies well qualified would like to give lessons in music in families or at their own residence. Inquire as above.
July 2nd, 1850. 1058—tf

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER PUBLISHES a large number of most valuable books, very popular, and of such a moral and religious influence that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a *public* benefit, and receive a *fair compensation* for their labor.
They are too numerous to be described in this advertisement. Persons wishing to engage in the sale of them, will receive promptly by mail a circular containing full descriptions, with the terms on which they will be furnished, by applying to the publisher *post-paid*.
LEWIS COLBY, 122 Nassau st.
1059—6t New-York.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT,

WHICH IN A FEW MONTHS turns to *Slate* or *Stone* forming a complete coat of mail, shielding whatever it covers from the elements of fire and water, and time only serves to *indurate* and consolidate it. Purchasers should see that my name is on every package, as there is any amount of *worthless counterfeit stuff* in the country. The genuine, either ground in oil or in powder, by the patentee, 84 Pearl street, New-York.
1058—17t* WILLIAM BLAKE.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

NOS. 11 & 13 CARROLL PLACE, Bleecker-street, (entrance to the School, No. 13), New-York. Prof. HENRY P. TAPPAN, D.D. Principal.
This Institution is replete with accommodations and facilities for the education of Young Ladies, both as day and boarding scholars. Pupils of all ages are received, and are arranged into properly selected classes, under the instruction of competent and experienced teachers. All the branches which enter into a thorough and polite education, are comprised in the course of instruction. Besides attending to the general superintendence of the School, the Principal devotes several hours a day to instructing the higher classes. Young ladies who wish to pursue the higher branches of science and literature, will find here ample provisions. The aim of the Principal is to make this Institution in every respect desirable to parents for the education of their daughters. The ensuing school year commences Monday September 9th.
July 1st, 1850. 1058—tf

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN AUGUST, 1850,

CANTICA LAUDIS, or THE AMERICAN BOOK OF CHURCH MUSIC; being chiefly a selection of chaste and elegant Melodies from the most classic authors, ancient and modern, with Harmony Parts; together with Chants, Anthems and other Set Pieces, for Choirs and Singing Schools. To which is added a Tune Book for Congregational Singing. By Lowell Mason and G. J. Webb.
Most of the music presented in this work will be positively new. A large portion of it consists of beautiful Tunes, Anthems, &c. never before published in this country, by German composers of the highest celebrity, among whom may be named Handel, Beethoven, Mozart, Bach, Mendelssohn, Schubert and Gluck. It will truly be a book of Classic Music, and nothing is risked in promising that in freshness and tastefulness of melody, and in pleasing, scientific, yet often simple harmony, it will be not a little in advance of any collection of church music which has yet made its appearance. Though it will contain a larger amount of really valuable new music than any previous work of the kind, it will also embrace a copious selection from the best old tunes.
The Elements of Vocal Music have been carefully prepared, and fully illustrated by numerous progressive exercises, with special reference to the wants of Singing Classes.
The publishers are confident that this work will more fully meet the wants of Choirs, Singing Schools, &c. in the present advancing state of musical science, than any work which has yet been offered to the public.
MASON & LAW, 216 Pearl st. New-York.
TAPPAN, WHITTEMORE & MASON,
1058—6t 114 Washington st. Boston.

MISSIONARY MAP OF CHINA.

JUST PUBLISHED, by W. H. BIDWELL, 120 Nassau street, New-York—
A MISSIONARY MAP OF CHINA, embracing chiefly the Eighteen Provinces, from the latest and best authorities, by Rev. O. B. Bidwell. The dimensions are seven feet by five and a half. It is printed on fine paper, beautifully colored and elegantly mounted. Price $6. Orders may be addressed to Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, 120 Nassau st. New-York.
This and the other Missionary Maps may also be had at the Bookstore of TAPPAN, WHITTEMORE & MASON, 114 Washington st. Boston, Mass.
May 1st, 1850. 1055—tf

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.

IT MAY NOT BE AMISS to offer some reasons why THE BOWERY SAVINGS' STORE, 126 BOWERY, is decidedly the best place in New-York to buy DryGoods.
The first reason is, that all the goods offered here are bought for cash, imported by the concern, or ordered direct from the manufacturers.
The second reason is, that no old stock is allowed to accumulate, but is sold off entire, so that at the commencement of the season there may be room for fresh goods.
The third reason is, that doing an enormous business, we are content with a good living and the approval of an enlightened public.
Our stock embraces every variety of
SILK GOODS—Colored Chamelion, Satin Turcs, Black Silks of an unimpeachable lustre—a style imported expressly for our customers.
DRESS GOODS—in every variety—Linen Ginghams, Lawns, Bombazines, De Laines, Alapacas, Barages, and several new styles of goods, not before in market until this season.
DOMESTIC GOODS—in any quantity, at the lowest possible prices.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Linen Sheetings, Damasks, Draperies, Towels, Table Cloths, Diapers, &c. &c.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.—for Mens' and Boys' wear, of every known kind and style in use.
1058—8t* F. W. & W. F. GILLEY & CO.

To Clergymen, Postmasters, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Book Agents, Students, and Heads of Families.

EMPLOYMENT.

AGENTS ARE WANTED to sell SEARS' NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES, TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE, PICTORIAL FAMILY ANNUAL, and other useful publications.
☞ To young men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with. There is not a town in the Union where a right honest and well-disposed person can fail selling from 50 to 200 volumes, according to the population.
Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address
ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
1021—istf 128 Nassau-st. New-York.

New-York Cattle Market.

For the week ending Tuesday, July 16th, 1850.

[The drovers entered into a new arrangement as to the days on which the market is hereafter to be held—substituting Tuesday and Thursday, instead of Monday.]

Offered—1800 Beeves (all Southern;) 70 Cows and Calves; and 6000 Sheep and Lambs.

PRICES. *Beeves*—Prices ranged from $6 to $7.75, as in quality. About 600 head would remain over unsold, and 100 head were driven to Brighton. Market closes dull.

Cows and Calves—All in market were taken at prices ranging, as in quality, from $20 to $47.

Sheep and Lambs—All offered were taken at $2.50 a $7 for sheep, and $2 a $4 for lambs. The market closed quite brisk.

Hay is selling at from 6s. 6d. to 6s 9d.

Correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. EVANGELIST.

MUSICAL RECOLLECTIONS OF ENGLAND.

NO. 2.

I attended frequently the service at St. Paul's Cathedral. This vast building, though certainly impressive, fails in the effect produced by the older English cathedrals, viz. that of devotion and awe. It is in a style of architecture suitable rather, in my opinion, for an Exchange or Bank, than a church. However, "de gustibus," &c. The music in this cathedral is conducted in very much the same manner as at Westminster Abbey, the choir being, as usual, deficient in strength, considering the enormous size of the church. The organ is an old one, with modern additions, and not very remarkable for power or beauty of tone, though it has every advantage in its position, being placed, as in most cathedrals, on the screen which divides the choir, or part where the service is performed, from the nave. It is very ably handled by Mr. John Goss, the present organist.

There is a great echo in this cathedral, and a very remarkable effect is produced by the great dome, which retains and rolls about the sound of the organ (especially when played full) in an extraordinary manner. Stopping, as I generally did, to hear the concluding voluntary, I have been struck with the grandeur and novelty of this effect. Speaking of voluntaries, by the way, I might as well observe that the majority of the cathedral organists play Handel's choruses after service, and that introductory voluntaries, so usual with us, are omitted.

By way of hearing some of the parish church music, I attended service one Sunday in Christ church, Newgate street. I must say that I was sadly disappointed. The service was opened by a most absurd voluntary on the organ, (which is a large and fine one) ornamented with sundry shakes, runs, &c. &c. ad nauseam, the termination of which was to me a great relief. A metrical psalm being given out, of a solemn character and relating to death, it was shouted out by the whole congregation, without any regard to expression or sentiment, and accompanied by nearly the full power of the organ. The effect of music like this may be conceived. With respect to the organist, however, I might well forgive his loud playing, considering the boisterous vociferation of the *choir* he was accompanying. Vociferation, or shouting, it certainly was; singing surely not. Indeed, for all the expression given to the sentiment, any other psalm would have done just as well. If people *will* sing, why not bestow a little pains upon that part of public worship, remembering that time so spent is spent in God's service. True, to Him the humblest effort is acceptable, if made in a right spirit, but that does not excuse us from offering him the best that we can afford. How many young ladies of the present age spend day after day in practicing and perfecting themselves in the performance of some silly opera song, for the sake of gratifying their friends. For the sake of those friends they spend time, and put themselves to much trouble, and cheerfully. And shall God's service be slighted? Is his praise less worthy their time and trouble? The truth of the matter is, that congregational singing, without some labor taken by the people to cultivate music, is a thing that should not be thought of. However, such absurdities in the way of congregational performances as I have been describing, are common in England, and probably will continue to be so, until musical cultivation shall become more general. Then we may talk of congregational *singing*, in a sense entirely distinct from congregational shouting or roaring. "Sing ye praises," says the Psalmist, "with understanding."

I also heard the music in the parish church of St. Dunstan's, Fleet street. The singing here is done by the charity children of the parish and the clerk, jointly, and is consequently not to be praised. The organist, a celebrated one, greatly surprised me by the remarkable manner in which he accompanied a simple psalm tune, and especially by his interludes, which were very trifling and unmeaning, besides being of an immoderate length. I thought, however, to have been consoled for this, by hearing some fine playing after service, but was disappointed. An attempt at a fugue was made, but not carried out in the manner I had expected from an organist so noted.

The music of the parochial churches consists principally in metrical psalmody, chanting and anthem-singing being confined chiefly to the cathedral and collegiate churches. This psalmody is performed generally by the charity children belonging to and supported by the parish. As a natural consequence of such a state of things, church music has been for many years back at a stand still, if not actually going backward. The music generally used, too, is bad, vulgar and trifling tunes being mostly preferred to the solemn and stately choral. Then the organist is often a professional man, more familiar with polkas and dance music than that of the church, whose whole time is taken up with his pupils, and who looks upon his organ only as a help-to-make-out, and as affording him a small addition to his income. I say a small addition, for from $200 to $250 make the average salary of a parish organist. Under such circumstances, how can church music be expected to flourish? Great efforts, however, have been made within the last few years, towards bringing about a more favorable state of things in this respect. The parochial churches are imitating the cathedrals in the formation of choirs, and the introduction of chanting and anthem-singing. In many instances, the imitation has been successful. This is particularly the case with respect to London. In some parish churches, as for instance St. Andrew's, Wells st. and St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the choirs, composed of men and boys, are well disciplined, and sing excellently, carefully eschewing all vulgar and light music. Nor is this musical reformation by any means confined to London. The infection is spreading through most of the large towns, and in some churches you may hear as good music as in the cathedrals. For style of performance, I have seldom heard better music than that of the Chapel of St. Mark's College, Chelsea. The method of chanting was perfect, and the clear voices of the boys, mingling with those of the students, produced a grave and ecclesiastical effect. But the great defect was the absence of an organ, for want of which the singers were gradually falling from their original pitch, in everything they sang, to my great annoyance. I was never more forcibly convinced of the necessity of an organ for the accompaniment of the musical parts of public worship. I know there are many at the present day who object to the use of organs, yet who tolerate instruments of a more secular character; though I am glad to say that such idle prejudices against the noblest of instruments are gradually disappearing.

Decidedly, in my opinion, the finest music in London, if not in all England, is that of the Temple church, Fleet street, near Temple Bar. This church was built in 1185 by the Knights Templars, of whom it contains fine monuments, and is every way a perfect gem of its kind. It is open for service on Sundays, and is attended almost exclusively by the barristers of the Inner Temple. The choir is a most efficient one, and is composed entirely of men and boys, having excellent voices, and "well skilled and cunning withal." Here I have heard anthems sung in perfection, and no room for the most critical to find fault. The organ is an excellent one, and is played by one of the finest musicians in England, Mr. E. I. Hopkins, who is at once an artist and a gentleman. The Temple church is generally crowded on Sundays, both morning and afternoon, an evidence of the public appreciation of the excellence of the music.

WARS IN THE 19TH CENTURY.

The wars of 1849 cost Europe, (so says a Turin newspaper endorsed by a French print,) the fearful number of 116,812 men slaughtered, at a cost in money of about $366,000,000.

Of men there fell in the war of Naples and Sicily,	23,000
" of Hungary, on both sides,	46,000
" War of Italian Independence, (Milan, Venice and Piedmont,)	31,123

These wars were chiefly struggles for free governments, and resistance against a foreign yoke. It is painful to think that so many of them must be fought over again, unless the doctrines of peace, brotherhood, and righteousness shall prevail in season to preclude their necessity by securing to oppressed man his rights without the effusion of blood. A vast work have the friends of man before them! Let them gird on the armor of truth and love, and wreathe the bands of brotherhood around the ensanguined nations of the earth.

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST.

RESIGNATION.

When o'er thy bosom's swelling chords
The tearful strain of sadness creeps,
And Memory chains the mournful words
And folds her wings and fondly weeps;
And wakens many a blissful dream
Of her who cold and heedless lies,
When joy was bright as morning's beam,
And all her thoughts were melodies.

Then, mourning sisters, look on earth;—
Its life-bought pleasures and its woe
Corroding to the heart of mirth;
Behold Time's sea o'erwhelming flow;
And ask, if safe in yonder sphere
'Twere well, though sorrow's tears could win,
That she should walk in darkness here
Where peace can rarely enter in.

S.

New Publications.

Dr. Johnson—his Religious Life, and his Death. Harper & Brothers.

This is a very desultory book, but extremely interesting and valuable—perhaps the more interesting for its miscellaneous and gossiping character. The author, who has not seen fit to make himself known, starts with an admiration of the "great old Samuel," enthusiastic enough to amount to hero-worship, and gleans from the formal criticisms, incidental opinions and remarks, and all his recorded sayings, either by Boswell or others, everything relating to religion, or religious men. As the accumulated facts and opinions are pleasantly told, and as they involve a great amount of gossip respecting the predecessors and contemporaries of Johnson, as well as much literary history, the result is a most entertaining and useful work. The opinions of Dr. Johnson on any subject are well worth study; he was one of the most profound, discerning and upright of men. The indications of religious faith and feeling he left behind him are likewise deeply interesting, however frequently they pain the reader by their deficiencies or perversions. He appears in these pages, a sincere, conscientious, bigoted high churchman, in whose religion, fidelity to duty, sincerity, and orthodoxy were so predominant that love and charity had a hard task to keep heads above water. It is an instructive life, in more ways than one; and to our minds, the best kind of a biography that could be written. We have no doubt the reader will agree with us in classing it among the most interesting books of the day.

Notes of the Minister of Christ for the Times, drawn from the Holy Scriptures. By Charles Adams. Lane & Scott, 200 Mulberry street.

A very ingenious and suggestive work. The author possesses a remarkably terse and epigrammatic style—sometimes verging towards affectation—but often pointed and energetic in a rare degree. He has evidently drawn his picture from the Bible, and presents, therefore, a most beautiful and exalted model, which may be studied with profit, but not without deep humility and fear. The choice of texts to head his brief chapters is sometimes very happy, and always ingenious; and every art of the rhetorician is made use of to arrest the attention and to set off the point of thought. We wish it might find students beyond the sphere of the writer's own communion.

The Logic and Utility of Mathematics. With the best methods of instruction explained. By Charles Davies, LL.D. A. S. Barnes & Co.

The very clear and beautiful typography of this work is enough to tempt the reader to an acquaintance with its contents. It is quite pleasant to see a book designed for study so agreeable to the eye. The idea of the work is admirable—an analysis of mathematical science with reference to the laws of mind, and those faculties chiefly occupied in and strengthened by its study. It treats cursorily, but very satisfactorily, of mental science, as the preliminary condition of understanding the science, and then attempts to render the principles and processes of the science as far as possible, subjective. The author's style is perspicuous and concise, and he exhibits a mastery of the abstruse topics which he attempts to simplify. For the mathematical student, who desires an analytical knowledge of the science, and who would begin at the beginning, we should suppose the work would have a special utility. Prof. Davies's mathematical works, we believe, have become quite popular with educators, and this discloses quite as much research and practical scholarship as any we have seen from his pen.

Pamphlets and Periodicals.

"The Water-Cure Journal," we look into occasionally, with some interest, especially in hot weather, though with no increasing faith in the one-ideaism with which the editors are troubled. The journal is well edited, and presents constantly much material which any human being, having a body to look after, may read with interest and benefit.

"The Question at Issue" is the title of the sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Beecher at Brooklyn, last fall, before the Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, and now first published.—The question, it will be readily conjectured, relates to the salvation of the West, and therefore, of the country; and the answer of this question gives the author his argument in behalf of educational efforts on a grand scale for the West. It is a most impressive and eloquent statement of truths that we ought all to lay to heart.

"The Mother's Magazine" for July, presents a beautifully printed page, and a fine table of contents, in which utility and interest are well combined. A fine engraving of the Notch House of the White Hills also accompanies the number.

"The Christian Parlor Magazine" for July, opens with an eloquent article on the Heroic Period of the Christian History, and contains a variety of other spirited and well-written articles, far above, according to our judgment, the average of magazine contributions this side the water. A beautiful mezzotint, a portrait of Jenny Lind, and a sweet song by Stephen Glover, the greatest living song writer, form its embellishments.

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST.

The Acts of the Apostles; according to the text of Augustus Hahn; with Notes and a Lexicon: for the use of Schools, Colleges, and Theological Seminaries. By John J. Owen, D.D., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages in the Free Academy in the city of New-York. Accompanied by a finely engraved map. New-York: Leavitt & Co., 191 Broadway. 1850.

Learning and piety ought always to be blended, especially in the Christian ministry. An ignorant man may be gracious, and eminent possibly for his Christian virtues; but without learning he cannot be a teacher, and he is quite unfit to be entrusted officially with the work of the ministry. Reason teaches this—for the absurdity of ignorance venturing to teach, because it is so sincere, not to say so humble, is manifest, in the very nature of the case. *Resipsa loquitur*—the thing itself shows it. A man asks "every creature" to listen to him, while he expounds and vindicates The Book which he does not understand, which in its proper original he cannot read, and which is well fitted in the contrast to illustrate his folly by the very essential and very evident incongruity of the attempt.

We rejoice in all the helps of a sort truly learned, and truly biblical, which the candidate for the ministry, in these times, and in these places, of our beloved country, is permitted to enjoy. The public require of their teachers that they show themselves examples both of learning and of piety; each qualifying the other, and both qualifying the man for his sublime and arduous duties.

With these views, we welcome especially the work announced above. It is worthy of the just fame of the author; and we regard it as prelusive to other books of the New Testament, prepared for use, in a similar way. The notes are apt and learned; but too few and too brief, if anything; and this is a fault just in the opposite zone from that of commentators in general; whose powers of amplification are often remarkable, to a painful degree. The text is very pure and legible, and the publication is destined, we trust, to be largely useful. Would to God that all our ministers and all our preachers were more at home in reading and interpreting the sacred text, the incomparable *ipsissima* of inspiration; what other medium may we expect to illumine the church and the world, *comme il faut?* Is it the gasconading impudence of modern speculations—so learned as to be therefore ambiguous, therefore unintelligible, and therefore as definite, and as orthodox, as we might expect the result to show, were all the different creeds put into a learned crucible, and fused, in "the chemistry of thought;" and then poured, copious and confluent, into the great sewer of public sentiment, to supply the thirst of the church, for pure and living waters. S. H. C.

BLOODLESS VENGEANCE.

"The Greenlanders, says a recent writer, have some peculiar customs: the most singular is their musical combat. If a Greenlander imagines himself affronted by another, he composes a satirical poem and challenges his adversary to sing. Both appear with a respectable chorus, chiefly women, and the contest of wit begins. He who fairly laughs out his opponent and gets the last word, gains the applause and wins the day. As a method of revenging insults, is not this at least as rational as most of those adopted by more civilized nations?"

Is there not sound philosophy in thus laughing off a fit of ill feeling? For people who have no Christianity to teach them meekness and forgiveness, this method must be acknowledged to be among the best.

THE BROKEN HEART.

"The sacrifices of God are a broken heart."

A broken heart! O King of earth and heaven—
Is this indeed thy chosen offering?
Of all the priceless treasures thou hast given,
Can we no richer to thine altar bring?
Is not the heart, with youth's warm gush o'erflowing,
More precious than the shattered wreck of years?
Must the bright eye, with hope and pleasure glowing,
Look up to Heaven through a veil of tears?

A broken heart! Full many a heart is broken,
Whose depth the dark grave never will unfold;
There's many a word of agony unspoken—
There's many a tale that never has been told.
Thou knowest all—thou only! Without thee,
'Twere in thy universe of hearts—alone!
It hath searched Earth in vain for sympathy,
And it looks upward, Father, for thine own!

Poor broken heart! the world may slight and scorn it,
And trample coldly on the withered flower;
But Heaven's own blessed sunshine shall adorn it
With beauty that its spring time never wore.
Poor broken heart! it is thy Father's pleasure
To love thee all more gently as thou art—
He only chooseth from his world of treasure,
"The sacrifices of a broken heart!"

FOR THE N. Y. EVANGELIST.

OBITUARIES.

At Jacksonville, Ill. June 22nd, of typhoid fever, Rev. H. Blodgett, Agent of the American Bible Society, in the 49th year of his age.

The subject of this notice was a native of Brimfield in the State of Massachusetts. Had he lived until August next, he would have been 49 years old. His academical studies were pursued at Amherst College, where he graduated in 1829. The date of his conversion is the year 1825. Some time after leaving college was spent in teaching, and intervals afterwards were filled up in the same employment. As a pastor his principal labors were performed in the Northern part of the State of Ohio. For six years he was settled over the Presbyterian church of Euclid, a few miles east of Cleveland, where he was highly esteemed and his labors blest. During five years past he has filled an agency of the American Bible Society, mostly in Central Illinois. The recommendation which led to his appointment to that branch of benevolent labor, was his published defense of the Bible Society, while living in Ohio; and it is believed that the Board never have had occasion to change their opinion of his marked adaptation for the work, or to regret that they chose him as a representative of interests so sacred and vital. The good which this man did was not confined to the agency which engaged his special attention. Public-spirited, he lent his influence to promote the general welfare in many ways. The cause of education found in him a fostering patron. His self-sacrificing labors in behalf of the Jacksonville Female Academy have done much toward freeing that institution from difficult embarrassments, if not from certain ruin. He was ready for every useful enterprise, and heartily devoted his powers to build up the cause of truth without any of the groveling motives of selfishness or ambition.

Mr. Blodgett produced evidence of his preparation for death in the faithfulness of his life. The delirium produced by disease, has cut us off from the pleasing testimony which might otherwise have fallen from his lips in his last hours. But God and the church have less demand upon one that has spoken in his life, that he should also speak in death.

"Blessed are the Dead that die in the Lord."

Died at Meriden, Ct., July 2nd, Mrs. Harriet M., aged 32 years, daughter of Julius Pratt, Esq., of Meriden, and wife of Rev. Walter R. Long, recently pastor of the Presbyterian church in Whitesboro', N.Y.

It is impossible to convey to a stranger by mere words, any adequate idea of a character, which as actually developed to her friends in her daily deportment, was so beautiful and good. Converted at the early age of fifteen, the Holy Spirit began at that stage of life to mould her whole temper and disposition. Her moral growth was therefore symmetrical and consistent, and her religious character never marred by those hard and angular tempers, those callous deformities of heart, which have time to form themselves in those who are converted at a later period of life, and which so often cleave to the soul like leprosy, even after conversion.

The history of her life, would be the narrative of a mind working in its appropriate sphere, on the divine plan. In the process of her education she studied diligently, because that was the duty which God assigned to her. In her father's house she was affectionate and faithful in all filial and sisterly duties, because her heart was full of love, and because God allotted to her this sphere of action. In her devotions she was ever earnest and persevering, because she loved to pray, and because in prayer her influence could be felt far and wide. As a pastor's wife she lightened her husband's toils, won the affection of the people, and labored according to her strength in every good work. She enjoyed for years unclouded hope, because in her constant and conscientious discharge of duty, she was ever gaining new evidence that she was born of God.

When her gradually failing health admonished her that she must soon put off this her earthly tabernacle, she set herself, with characteristic serenity, to make all needful preparations. Without a tear or terror, she calmly dictated to a friend such directions relative to her children as she wished to leave behind her; left such messages for her husband, as love suggested, and quietly awaited the trying hour. When her frame was overcome, and her strength utterly gone, she sank into a state of unconsciousness, and so remained for hours. From this, nothing aroused her except the inquiry, "Do you love the Savior?" Excited, as it were, by the question, out of her physical prostration, she strongly and thrice repeated her answer, "Of course I do." This was her last communication to her friends. She soon departed, and they were enabled to say, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Pastor.

Meriden, July 8th, 1850.

THE GENTLEMAN.

Extract from Bishop Doane's address at Burlington College:

"When you have found a man, you have not far to go to find a gentleman. You cannot make a gold ring out of brass. You cannot change a Cape May crystal into a diamond. You cannot make a gentleman till you have first a man. To be a gentleman it will not be sufficient to have a grandfather.

"To be a gentleman does not depend on the tailor or the toilet. Blood will degenerate. Good clothes are not good habits. The Prince Le Boo concluded that the hog in England was the only gentleman, as being the only thing that did not labor.

"A gentleman is just a gentleman, no more; no less; a diamond polished, that was a diamond in the rough. A gentleman is gentle: a gentleman is modest: a gentleman is courteous: a gentleman is generous: a gentleman is slow to take offense, as being one that never gives it: a gentleman is slow to surmise evil, as being one that never thinks it: a gentleman goes armed, only in consciousness of right: a gentleman subjects his appetite: a gentleman refines his tastes: a gentleman subdues his feelings: a gentleman controls his speech: a gentleman deems every other better than himself. Sir Philip Sidney was never so much a gentleman—mirror though he was, of England's knighthood—as when, upon the field of Zutphen, as he lay in his own blood, he waived the draught of cold spring water that was brought to quench his mortal thirst, in favor of a dying soldier. St. Paul described a gentleman, when he exhorted the Philippian Christians, 'Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.' And Dr. Isaac Barrow, in his excellent sermon on the calling of a gentleman, pointedly says: 'He should labor and study to be a leader unto virtue and a notable prompter thereof; directing and exciting men thereto by his exemplary conversation; encouraging them by his countenance and authority, rewarding the goodness of meaner people by his bounty and favor; he should be such a gentleman as Noah, who preached righteousness, by words and works, before a profane world.'"

THE MOTHER'S FATAL MISTAKE.

Who among the children of men requires so much wisdom as the mother of a family? The statesman requires wisdom that he may so advise or direct as to secure the happiness or prosperity of the nation; but should one statesman act unwisely, another may step in to repair the evil, and so his country may be saved from impending ruin. The merchant needs wisdom and skill, foresight and tact, that he may guide his affairs with discretion; but should his plans be all frustrated, and riches make themselves wings and fly away at one period of his life, he may have them restored at another, so that at the close of his life he may leave his family in ease and comfort. The farmer needs wisdom in cultivating his land and arranging his stock so as to bring him the best return for his labor and toil; but should he fail one year to realize his hopes, the next may make up the deficiency. The navigator needs wisdom to guide his frail bark over the trackless deep, so that he may escape the rocks and quicksands and whirlpools which may be in his way; but should he be unfortunate, and become a wreck, he has a chance of being saved by holding on to the rigging or in his boat, and in this painful situation he may find timely help from another voyager. But the Mother! if she makes a mistake in her mighty work, the probability is that it will be fatal. Her little bark, which has just been launched upon the ocean of life, will find many rocks and quicksands and whirlpools in its way; she, the mother, is to be the pilot for the most important part of the voyage, and if she fails to guide it aright, dreadful will be the wreck when it dashes over the precipice into eternity. There will be no kind hand to help, no returning seasons to repair the injury; the work is done, and done badly; and eternity will echo and re-echo the dreadful tale of a child lost through a mother's neglect.

NO TIME TO READ.

Offer a good book to some people, they will give you the above reply. Or ask them to subscribe for some good periodical, they will make the same response; no time to read. This, they think, is a true and justifiable excuse for them. But very many of those same characters have, almost any time, time enough to commence, and long continue, and very tedious to end, a dry, poor, if not vain, conversation, and use a multiplicity of words.

No time to read! Nevertheless they have time enough to hunt up and get their tobacco, smoke-pipes, and cigars, and sit together for hours, every day, and raise a volley of tobacco smoke.

No time to read! Yet they have time enough to spend every week a day or two, in traveling about, visiting from house to house, keeping coffee and tea parties, and other feasts of pleasure, and thus killing up their time in worse than idleness.

No time to read! Yet they have a great relish to go to musterings and vendues, elections, rolling and grubbing matches, and other gatherings, and ofttimes will go idling and drowning their precious time away in worse than idleness.

No time to read! Yet others make it almost their regular business in the evening of the day, to sit about in work-shops, store-rooms, or tippling houses, spending their long evening hours in vain chit-chat and tattling, butchering up their time in this miserable way.

No time to read! Yet others misimprove their time, by decorating the body, but neglecting the soul; thinking more about their dress, than about their immortal spirits; spending much of their time before the looking-glass, to get their dress to please them, in order to make a fair show, and hide deformity, fixing on their ruffles and artificials, setting on their breast-pins and finger-rings, and a few more such jewelries and fooleries.

Now, if the above different characters would live more by a becoming system, purchase good books, subscribe for good papers, and regularly attend to reading, and thereby improve their time and intellects, and cultivate the desire and principle for reading, by reading, we should then soon have, in general, a better state of morals, brighter minds, and better hearts, and a more pious and useful society. The Lord send the reformation.—*W. Messenger.*

The Home and the Farm.

SUCCESSFUL PURSUIT OF AGRICULTURE.

Suppose a man, anxious to enter into business, should buy him a fine store, and fit it up with many conveniences for the reception of goods, and then should find out that in so doing he had expended all his capital, and had nothing left to buy goods with, would not this, even with all the facilities of the credit system, hamper his prospects for business so much as to render his success very doubtful? And does not this bear a strong analogy to many cases among farmers? We will suppose a man to come in possession of a farm of fifty acres of land, with the necessary buildings for farming purposes, and one thousand dollars in cash. Now do I not state a fact, when I say that instead of keeping the $1,000 as a capital to conduct the business of the farm with profit and success, seven men out of nine would seek at once to buy more land, investing the $1,000 in this way, and perhaps even buying so much more land as to run them in debt $1,000, thereby laying them under an interest of $60 or $70 a year, besides depriving them of any capital wherewith to improve their newly acquired property. In this situation, then, no matter what a man sees which might be an improvement, and one of very great advantage too to his farm, he is obliged to let it go "to a more convenient season," for want of means to carry it through. Men require capital for the successful pursuit of trade, commerce and manufactures. Is it at all wonderful then, that capital should be required for the successful pursuit of agriculture? Nay, is it not more wonderful that men can start as they often do, with little or nothing, make a small payment upon a farm, and bringing bone and muscle in direct opposition to capital, after a long struggle, by the aid of perseverance and economy, finally gain the victory? It is always and ever a long and desperate struggle, this struggle of bone and sinew against 6 or 7 per cent. interest. Even sage experience often stands aghast, and sighs to think that what it knows would pay so well, must yet be left undone for want of means. But give a man who can win this battle, a farm, and a capital adapted to its size and situation, and my word for it, he can make agriculture a source of profit.

I will next name *Experience*, as an essential to the successful pursuit of agriculture. Experience—ah, what a volume does that one word express. Experience in trade, in commerce, in manufactures—who thinks of entering into, and hopes for success in any of these branches of social life, without experience; and shall he hope for success in agriculture without it? Does the tyro in mechanics, seek to build a house before he learns to plane a board? Does he not learn his art, step by step; and is not agriculture an art, and must it not be learned by practice, by study, by experience? Without experience, what is it? It is to the wise in other pursuits, a stumbling block. How many men have there been, who, tired of a life of toil amid papers and account books—tired for a time of brick walls, of vain and empty pageantry—have determined to spend the rest of their days amid green fields and shady groves? They become farmers—but, alas, few qualifications have they for this vocation. They bring with them habits of body and mind almost unknown to the agriculturist, and after spending a few years in what is to them a hermitage, with impaired fortunes, and disgusted with all that appertains to agriculture, they again seek the busy marts of trade. Had agriculture been to them a *profitable investment*, they might have liked it; but it was a *losing business*. Alas, experience was wanting to teach them how to invest their capital.

If a man has a taste for agricultural pursuits, and capital enough to see him safely through all the *rudiments* of the science, and to bear him through all the hard knocks that his purse will get from a want of experience—if, in short, he has capital enough to pay for his experience, and taste enough for agriculture to consider it well spent, it may do; but let no man of very limited means undertake to conduct the business of a farm without experience, unless he wishes to make shipwreck of his property. And what I say here, I say again is not peculiar to agriculture. No man can be a good lawyer, a good doctor, a good merchant, a good mechanic, without practice, study, experience; why then should he be a good farmer without them?

Order, System and Economy—without these, no man can be successful in conducting the business of a farm; but as these subjects have recently been discussed at some length and with much ability, in the pages of *The Cultivator*, I shall only make a remark or two concerning them. If a man neglects these things, capital will be expended without a profitable return, and even experience will be of little avail. That man cannot expect to prosper, who leaves everything at odds and ends. If grain is sown, and cattle pastured in adjoining fields, with little or no fences around them, in all human probability the grain will be destroyed. If pigs are allowed to wander about a man's yard, and now and then to get into his garden, it is not very likely he will have many vegetables for his table—and so too of a hundred other things which might appear very simple to be mentioned in a book or paper, but which are nevertheless true. Such things certainly exhibit a want of order, a lack of system, and very poor economy.

I shall now mention *Book-farming*, as a very necessary thing for the successful pursuit of agriculture. Yes; book-farming—that terrible bugbear to the so-called practical farmer—for notwithstanding all the attempts which have been made to define book-farming, and to show that it is in the main but the gathering up of practical experience, still the practical man, as he calls himself, flies from it as the wild horse would from before the locomotive. I am sometimes ready to ask, were there ever men in the world, savage or civilized, so blind to their true interests as many of our farmers are? Books have been written upon almost all subjects; trade, commerce, manufactures, the sciences, the mechanic arts, navigation, have all come in for their share; but does the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic find fault with them? Does the navigator, as he sails over the wide expanse of ocean, throw aside the chart that was to guide him on his way, and when he nears some perilous shore, some rocky coast, does he exclaim—"Charts are of no use to me—I heed them not; if there are hidden rocks here I will strike them, and then I will know where they are again for myself." Suppose for a moment that something too theoretical has been advanced—something that practice will not bear out—is it the right way to correct the error to turn one's back upon everything that has ever been written—to pronounce it all bad and dangerous, and to brand it with infamy? Have not wild theories been advanced at different times in philosophy and the sciences? How have they been corrected? Why simply by men reading them, reflecting upon them, and by the aid of their intellects, working out truth from amid the mass of rubbish beneath which it was buried. And so too must the truths of agriculture be worked out from the mass of rubbish beneath which they are buried.

Farmers, we are here in an age of improvement; inventions and discoveries are crowning every art and science. Shall we remain torpid, while everything around us is teeming with the impress of intellect? Depend upon it, we are but in the infancy of our occupation so far as mind is concerned. Can any man of ordinary intelligence look upon the present system of agriculture without discovering in it some of the grossest errors? Men wonder that agriculture is not more profitable; but are too indifferent to seek for remedies. Let us awake from this indifference—let us seek and examine—let us bring hidden things to the broad daylight—summon chemistry, geology, philosophy, mathematics, to our aid, and press onward to develop new resources and principles.—*Cultivator.*

SOAP-SUDS FOR THE GRAPE.

A. J. Downing says, "I have seen an Isabella grape produce 3000 fine clusters of well-ripened fruit in a single season, by the liberal use of manure and soap-suds from the weekly wash."

The effect of soap-suds on other plants is sometimes surprising. A cypress vine, which had remained stationary for a fortnight when about two inches high, immediately commenced growing after a good watering with soap-suds, and grew about six inches the first five days. The peach is much benefited by soap-suds.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Edmund Ruffin, Esq., of Marlbourne, Va., a successful farmer and well-known writer on the subject of agriculture, gives the following as a rotation which he has practiced with advantage:

1st year—corn, (on grass land, grazed the preceding year until July or August only,)—and secondary crop of peas, planted or sown among the growing corn.

2d year—peas, sown broad-cast, and plowed under in September, for

3rd year—wheat on pea-fallow—clover sown.

4th year—clover—(which receives all the stable and barn-yard manure)—first growth mown, where fit, and second plowed under in August and September, for

5th year—wheat on clover fallow.

6th year—pasture, from spring until the wheat fields are cleared to admit the grazing stock.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.

A FAMILY of pious and quiet habits, a few miles east from this city by railroad, can accommodate a few boarders or a small family of kindred views, with boarding for the summer. The situation is healthful, and quite convenient to religious privileges on the Sabbath. Terms moderate. Inquire at the office of this paper.

July, 2nd, 1850. 1058—4t

BREAD WITHOUT YEAST.

EFFERVESCING COMPOUND, manufactured by B. T. BABBITT, 68 and 70 Washington-street, New-York.

You can put this compound into tea-cakes, puddings, johnny-cakes, Indian-cakes, ginger-cakes, cornmeal-cakes, corn-bread, brown bread, biscuit, butter-cakes, buckwheat-cakes apple-dumplings, pot-pies, and baking purposes.

Directions for using, by which a saving is effected of about 13 per cent.

To each pound of flour add two tea-spoonfuls of Compound, and the usual quantity of salt; mix them thoroughly together while dry, (this makes a prepared flour that you can set aside and use at leisure), then add as much cold water as will make the dough the usual thickness; knead it well, and let it stand fifteen minutes before baking—one or two hours will do no hurt. Biscuit should be mixed much thinner, and baked at once, but will do no hurt to stand fifteen or twenty minutes. There is no danger of getting too much of this Compound in the bread; it will not turn the bread yellow, as saleratus does when used to excess. *Caveat for a Patent is secured.*

Also manufacturer of the best

DOUBLE REFINED SALERATUS

in use, warranted pure and always the same strength; is put up in pound papers. Any person having one paper of this saleratus will never use any other kind. Mind and get that with B. T. Babbitt on the paper.

CERTIFICATE OF DR. CHILTON.

"I have examined the 'Effervescing Compound for Bread and Cakes,' manufactured by B. T. Babbitt, and consider it an excellent article for the purpose intended.

I have analyzed a sample of 'Double Refined Saleratus,' manufactured by B. T. Babbitt, and find it a pure article, and well prepared. It will retain its good qualities in every climate, if properly protected from dampness.

James R. Chilton, M.D. Chemist.

New-York, Oct. 25th, 1849."

WASHING WITHOUT LABOR.

B. T. BABBITT'S SOAP-POWDER.—Put your clothes in a sufficient quantity of water to cover them, then add two table-spoonfuls of this Soap-Powder to each six quarts of water used with the clothes; if the water is hard, add more of the powder, and boil them fifteen minutes; after that rinse them, and that is sufficient to make them clean. N.B.—There being no rosin in this soap, it will leave the clothes very white, and no bad oily smell, as some soaps do; making a saving of twenty-five per cent. on the soap, fifty per cent. on the labor, and twenty-five per cent. on the wear and tear by rubbing the clothes. No hard-soap is required to complete a washing. The entire cost of the material used does not exceed two cents, to complete a washing for a family of ten persons.

For sale by EARLE & CO.

	68 and 70 Washington-street, New-York,
D. Young & Son,	76 Utica-street, Boston,
W. H. Brown,	Boston,
Weidman & Shell,	Albany,
Jesse Thompson,	Utica,
Gurdon Fox,	Hartford,
Baker & Brothers,	Baltimore,
M. E. Torrey,	Providence,
G. C. Buell,	Rochester,
E. Trivett & Son,	Po'keepsie,
Moses Dome,	Do. 1058—13t

GOOD AND CHEAP JOB PRINTING.

JOHN A. GRAY, 79 FULTON STREET, corner of Gold, having greatly enlarged his establishment, is supplied with facilities equal to any in the city, for the speedy execution of orders in every branch of PRINTING, on the most reasonable terms.

For Card and Job Printing, he has every variety of the latest styles of Types, Ornaments, Borders, &c. &c. and for Newspaper, Book and Magazine work, immense founts of type, and experienced, careful, and expert workmen.

He will continue to give his personal attention to the printing of NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, QUARTERLIES, SERMONS, ORATIONS, ANNUAL REPORTS, ADDRESSES, CATALOGUES for Colleges, Libraries, and Sunday Schools, MINUTES of Synods, Assemblies, and Associations, CONSTITUTIONS and BY-LAWS of Societies, and MERCANTILE and COMMERCIAL Printing in general.

☞ His CARDS, LABELS, BILL-HEADS, CIRCULARS, and PROGRAMMES are said to be unsurpassed.

JOHN A. GRAY,

1056—52t* 79 Fulton st. corner of Gold.

MAGIC LANTERNS.

MAGIC LANTERNS of the most approved construction, with sets of Scripture slides, suitable for Sabbath Schools—also Temperance, Astronomical, Humorous, Chromatrope, Landscape, Holy Land Views, &c. &c. for sale upon reasonable terms, and packed with care by

McALLISTER & CO. 48 Chestnut st.

April 30. 1049—11t* Philadelphia.

ABBOTTS' INSTITUTION,

FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES—260 Greene street; Family Residence, 43 Lafayette Place. John S. C. Abbott. Jacob Abbott.

The fall term will commence on Monday Sept. 9. As all the classes will be immediately organized and the studies commenced, it is very desirable that the pupils should enter promptly. Young ladies from abroad, to the number of twenty, are received into the family of Rev. John S. C. Abbott, 43 Lafayette Place. Mr. Abbott will spend the months of July and August in Farmington, Me. where he will superintend the education and the recreation of those young ladies who may continue with him during the vacation. He will return to the city the 1st of September.

June 5th, 1850. 1054—7t

COLUMBIAN HOTEL.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.—This well-known Hotel is still kept by the subscriber, as it has been for the last eight years, as a first class Temperance House. No pains or expense will be spared to make it a quiet and pleasant home for all who may be in the pursuit of health or pleasure. It is kept open all the year.

W. S. BALCH.

Saratoga Springs, June 14, 1850. 1056—5t*

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION

FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Legislature of the State of New-York have made provision for the education of twenty Deaf Mutes from each Judicial District, whose parents or guardians are unable to support them at the Institution. The law provides that State pupils shall be between the ages of 12 and 25 years. Those who would avail themselves of this public provision in the education of their children or wards, must make application to the Superintendent of Common Schools, at Albany, accompanied by a certificate of the Overseers of the Poor of the town.

If the parent is unable to furnish clothing, the fact should be stated in the certificate forwarded to the Superintendent. Clothing may be furnished either at home, or at the Institution at cost, as the parent or guardian may desire; or the Institution will engage to furnish it for $20 per annum, payable in advance.

The time of admission is at the beginning of the session on the first Wednesday of September, when a new Class is formed. It is very important that those who intend to enter the Institution during the year should apply in season, so as to be able to join at that time. Late admissions operate to the detriment of the pupils themselves, and the hindrance of the class.

Relative to the admission of those who are educated at the expense of their friends, the undersigned may be addressed directly.

H. P. PEET,

President of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

May 30th, 1850. 1053—10t

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED,

AT HAVERSTRAW, Rockland co. N.Y. to teach in a District School. To a person of suitable qualifications, a liberal salary will be paid. Immediate application must be made to either of the undersigned.

JOHN J. PECK,
CHARLES BENSON, } Trustees.
GEORGE ASKEN,

N.B.—A steamboat leaves three times a day from New-York, foot of Robinson st. for Haverstraw.

Haverstraw, June 21st, 1850. 1057—tf

TO SUPERINTENDENTS

OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.—Mark H. Newman & Co. have just published—

Bradbury's Sabbath School Melodies, and Family Choir—The latest and cheapest book of Music and Hymns for Sabbath School and the Family Circle. By William B. Bradbury.

This book has been prepared by the author with great care, and will be found admirably calculated to advance the interest of devotional singing in Sabbath School. The music is simple and chaste, and is free from all objectionable associations. The Melodies are pleasing and lively, without being light and trifling, and cannot fail to interest children in the Sabbath School and in the family. We have received the following notices of the book:

"The variety of lively, tender and sweet pieces is uncommonly great, and yet all are simple and easy of execution. The melodies—so indispensable in music for the young, are generally very fine. The work is incomparably superior to any other compilation for Sabbath schools we have ever seen, and cannot fail to be enthusiastically popular with young singers."—[N.Y. Evangelist.

"The music is decidedly of a superior character, and the hymns, of which there are 149, are evangelical and well chosen. The book will be a great favorite in our Sabbath schools."—[N.Y. Presbyterian.

"Your book is the best adapted to its purpose, of any that I have ever seen, and its cheapness must give it universal circulation."

A Superintendent.

"*May 4th*, 1850.

"I have introduced your beautiful little book into my Sabbath school, and it has given new life to the delightful exercise of singing." P. C. H.

☞ For sale at the S.S. Depositories, and may be ordered directly from

M. H. NEWMAN & CO.

1050—tf 199 Broadway, New-York.

BROWNVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE TRUSTEES have the pleasure of announcing that they have secured the services of Miss Mary F. Bloomfield as Principal, to whom they intrust with the highest confidence the management of the Institution. Her acquirements and experience as a teacher eminently qualify her for this position, and aided by a full corps of assistant teachers, will place this School for Young Ladies among the first in the State.

The Seminary is situated in the quiet village of Brownville, occupying the spacious mansion and grounds formerly owned by Major Brown, and the premises, externally and internally, are admirably adapted for the purposes of a Boarding School.

It is fully appreciated that while the mental powers are being developed, the physical should not be suffered to languish, and with this view ample means have been provided for exercise and recreation, and the Principal will cheerfully countenance and even insist upon such habits as will insure health, happiness, and ability to progress.

The Boarding Department is under the care of Mrs. Cornelia Butler, formerly of Oswego. Her efficiency and kindness will inspire the respect of the young ladies, who may be placed under her charge.

The Terms will be two, of twenty-two weeks each, commencing on the first Wednesday of May and November, of each year.

The charge for Boarders will be $150 per year, which includes Tuition, Board, Washing, use of rooms, fuel, and lights, and all of the advantages of the Institution, without any extra charge except for Music, the Languages, and Drawing.

Music, including use of Piano, $10 per quarter of eleven weeks.

French, Spanish, Latin and Drawing, $5 per quarter.

The charge for Day Scholars is $30 per year.

Payment in all cases to be made semi-annually in advance. By order of the Board,

ZAC. BROWN KIRBY, *Sec.*

April 24th, 1850. 1048—tf

ENAMELED PAINT FOR HOUSES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, after long experience and protracted experiments, have discovered a process for bleaching white lead, and freeing it from acid and other substances, so as to prevent its turning yellow; and so recombining it with other materials as to form a beautiful white paint or enamel, which will retain its glossy whiteness unchanged for years. It can be applied not only to the wood work of dwelling-houses, but with equal facility to parlor or chamber walls, with any tints and shades of coloring desired. These enameled walls can be washed when needed, which increases their smoothness and polish.

The subscribers also apply to the brick walls and external surface and roofs of houses, what they term "India-rubber Paint," which is much more impervious to water than ordinary paint, and which will resist the action of the weather for years.

Satisfactory references will be given; and houses in this city, painted with this beautiful enamel, shown on application at No. 151½ Walker street, New-York, to

JOHNSON & BANFIELD.

June 12th, 1850. 1055—tf

BIBLICAL REPOSITORY.

THE BACK VOLUMES of this valuable quarterly for ten years, from 1839 to 1848, inclusive, neatly bound, embracing a great variety of articles from many able and gifted pens, may be had at a reduced price at the office of the Evangelist, 120 Nassau street, and sent by order to any part of the country. 1030—tf

BRADY'S NATIONAL GALLERY

OF DAGUERREOTYPES.—This collection embraces portraits of the most distinguished men of the country. The President and Cabinet, also the late President Polk and his Cabinet, Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, Judges of the Supreme Court, and many other eminent persons are included in this Gallery. The proprietor being much of his time in Washington, has the advantage of adding many others to these portraits that may interest the public. This establishment is one of the most extensive in the world, its facilities for the production of portraits by the Daguerrean art being unrivaled. It now occupies two large buildings, 205 and 207 Broadway. The operating department is arranged in a scientific manner, and directed by persons of acknowledged skill in the profession. In the department arranged for copying paintings, daguerreotypes, engravings, statuary, &c. the light and instruments have been expressly designed for this purpose. It is the aim of the proprietor to render in every part of his business that attention, which the public are entitled to from the patronage he has received. At the annual exhibitions of the American Institute for five years, the pictures from his establishment received the first prize, consisting of a silver medal; the last year the first gold medal ever awarded to Daguerreotypes was bestowed on the pictures from this Gallery. The portraits taken for the "Gallery of Illustrious Americans," a work so favorably received throughout the United States, are engraved from these Daguerreotypes. Strangers and citizens will be interested and pleased by devoting an hour to the inspection of Brady's National Gallery,

Nos. 205 & 207 Broadway, New-York,

1050—13t Corner of Fulton street.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

This truly valuable remedy for all diseases of the Lungs and Throat, has become the chief reliance of the afflicted, as it is the most certain cure known for the above complaints. While it is a powerful remedial agent in the most desperate and almost hopeless cases of Consumption, it is also, in diminished doses, one of the mildest and most agreeable family medicines for common coughs and colds. Read below the opinion of men who are known to the world, and the world respect their opinions.

[*From Professor Hitchcock.*]

James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your "Cherry Pectoral" in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied, from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

Edward Hitchcock, LL.D.

President of Amherst College.

[*From the "London Lancet."*]

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral" is one of the most valuable preparations that has fallen under our notice. After a careful examination, we do not hesitate to say we have a large appreciation of its merits, and the fullest confidence in its usefulness for coughs and lung complaints.

Dr. Brewster, of Windham co. Conn., sends us the following testimony:

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: I enclose you a certificate from Mrs. Catherine K. Cady, a highly respectable lady of this village, wife of Mr. Seth Cady, Deputy Sheriff, Windham co. Conn. The cure in her case was very prompt, and has attracted general attention.

W. A. Brewster, M.D.

"*West Killingly, Ct. Sept. 28*, 1848.

"This may certify that I was afflicted with a very severe cough in the winter of '47-8, which threatened to terminate in consumption. I had tried many medicines in vain, and was cured by the use of 'Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.'

"Catherine K. Cady."

DIRECT EVIDENCE.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir: Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your "Cherry Pectoral," the use of which I immediately commenced, according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth bottle, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine.

E. S. Stone, A.M.

Principal Mt. Hope Seminary.

[*From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Chickopee Falls, Mass.*]

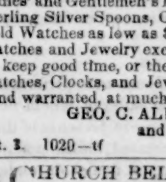
Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: Enclosed please find remittance for all the "Cherry Pectoral" last sent me. I can unhesitatingly say, that no medicine we sell gives such satisfaction as yours does; nor have I ever seen a medicine which cured so many cases of Cough and Lung Complaints. Our physicians are using it extensively in their practice, and with the happiest effects.

Truly yours, D. M. Bryant.

Prepared by A. C. AYER, Chemist,

1048—13t* Lowell, Mass.

☞ Sold in New-York city by A. B. & D. Sands, and Rushton, Clark & Co.; and by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally throughout the country.



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—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, at retail very low.

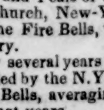
Fine Gold and Silver English Patent Lever Watches.
Gold and Silver Detached Levers and Lepine Watches.
Fine Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains.
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals.
Gold and Silver Pencils, and Gold Pens.
Ladies' Bracelets, Gold Lockets and Thimbles.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast Pins and Gold Spectacles.
Sterling Silver Spoons, Cups, Forks, etc.
Gold Watches as low as $20 to $25 each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged. All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail

Oct. 1. 1020—tf 51 Wall street, up stairs.



CHURCH BELLS & TOWN CLOCKS

—An experience of more than twenty-five years has given the subscriber an opportunity of obtaining the various combinations of metals, the heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones.

Church, Factory, and Steamboat Bells constantly on hand, and Peals of any number furnished. Those of Trinity church, New-York, were completed at this foundry; also the Fire Bells, which are the largest ever cast in this country.

For several years past the highest premiums have been awarded by the N.Y. State Fairs and American Institute.

925 Bells, averaging 537 lbs. each, were cast during the two past years.

Improved Iron Yokes are attached, and Springs affixed to the Clappers, which prolongs the sound.

Yoke, Frame and Wheel, complete, can be furnished, if required.

☞ Theodolites, and all kinds of Leveling and Surveying Instruments, on hand.

West Troy, March, 1849. ANDREW MENEELY. 994—tf

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER having kept this Hotel the last three years on strictly Temperance principles, and had such encouragements as induce him to continue, would return his thanks to his friends and patrons for their liberal support of a Temperance House in this city, and as there must be many Temperance men who have not yet found this house, that would prefer to patronize such an establishment, he takes this opportunity to again present it to them, hoping all who see this notice will not only call themselves, but induce their friends to do so, and no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. This Hotel is situated No. 28 Cortland street, in the most business part of the city.

Price of Board $1.25 per day. Dinner at 1 o'clock. Bath attached to the house.

ELDAD TAYLOR.

New-York, March 25, 1850. 1043—26t

N. Y. PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected carefully every week for the Evangelist

☞ *Duties payable in cash. Goods stored to be sold at public auction at the end of one year. The ton in all cases to be 2240 lbs.*

ASHES. Duty 20 per cent. ad val.
Pot,1850,100 lbs. 5.75 a5.87½
Pearl,1st sort,'49 6.00 a—.—

BEESWAX. Duty 20 per cent. ad val.
American yellow,lb. 21½a26

BREAD. Duty 20 per cent. ad val.
Pilot, lb. 4½a—
Fine Navy 3 a—
Navy 2½a—
Crackers 4½a 5

CANDLES. Duty 20 per cent. ad val.
Mould, tallow, lb. 10 a13
Sperm 40 a42
Do. Judd, Kingsland&Macy's pat. 47 a—
Adamantine 24 a30

COAL. Duty 30 per cent. ad val.
Liverpool,chal. 7.75 a —.—
Newcastle,crse 6.75 a 6.87½
Scotch 4.75 a 5.00
Pictou&Sidney 5.00 a 5.50
Anthr. 2000 lbs. 5.00 a 5.50

COCOA. Duty 10 per cent. ad val.
Maracaibo, lb. — a—
St. Domingo 5½a 5¾

COFFEE. Duty: in Amer. vessels from place of growth free; otherwise 10a20 per cent. ad val.
Java white, lb. 11 a11½
Do. green — a—
Sumatra 11 a—
Laguayra 9½a10
Brazil 9 a10½
St. Domingo, cash 8½a 8¾

COPPER. Duty: Bolts and Braziers' 20; Pig, Bar and Old, 5 per ct. ad val.; Sheathing, free.
Sheathing, New, lb. 21½a—
Do. Old 18½a19
Do. Yellow 17½a—
Pig, Peruvian 17½a18
Bolts 24 a25

DIAPER. Duty 20 per cent. ad val.
Russia,broad,pce. 1.85 a1.90

DOMESTIC GOODS.
Shirtings,brown⅞, yd 5 a 6
Do. bleached 6 a 7½
Do. S.I. do. 7 a 9
Sheetings,brown4-4 6 a 8
Do. do. 5-4 10 a12
Do. bleached 4-4 6 a 9
Do. do. 5-4 12 a16
Calicoes, blue 8 a10
Do. fancy 6 a10
Drillings, brown, Suff — a 7½
Kentucky Jeans 20 a30
Satinets 35 a60
Checks, 4-4 7 a10
CottonOsnaburgs,So 8 a 9
Cotton Batts 7 a10
CottonYarn,5a13,lb. 16 a17
Satinet Warps, yard — a 4

DRUGS & DYES. Duty: Nutgalls, Madder and Shellac 5; Cochineal, crude Brimstone, Flor. Sulphur, Borax and crude Camphor 25; refined Camphor 40; all the others 20 per cent. ad val.
Aloes, lb. 9½a 10
Alum 2½a 2¾
Brimstone, roll 3 a —
Do. flor sulphur 3½a 4
Do. crude, ton 40.00a—.—
Borax, refined, lb. 17½a —
Camphor, crude 22 a 23
Do. refined 31 a 32
Castor Oil, gal. 1.50 a1.62½
Cham'ile flowers,lb 35 a 45
Cochineal, Mex. 1.07 a1.10
Do. Honduras 1.12½a1.18
Copperas, Eng. 87½a 90
Do. American 95 a1.00
Epsom Salts 2 a 2½
Ginseng, cash 32 a 33
Iodine, English 5.00 a—.—
Ipecacuana,Braz. 2.25 a2.50
Jalap — a 60
Madder, ombro 9¼a 10½
Do. French 15 a 16
Nutgalls,blue Alep. 25 a 28
Quicksilver, cash —.— a1.12½
Rhubarb, E.I. 20 a 65
Sal Æratus, cash 5 a —
Sarsaparilla, Hond. 25 a 28
Do. Mexican 16 a 18
Shellac 10 a 14
Snakeroot, Va. 18 a 20
Vitriol, blue 7½a 7¾

DYEWOODS. Duty 5 per cent. ad val.
Brazilletto, ton 32.50 a35.00
Camwood 100.00a115.00
Fustic, Cuba 24.00 a28.00
Do. Tampico 24.00 a25.00
Do. Tobasco 21.00 a22.00
Do. Savanilla 19.00 a20.00
Logwood, Cpy. 20.00 a23.00
Do. St. Dom. 15.75 a16.00
Do. Jamaica 12.00 a13.00
Nica'gua, Bon. 25.00 a30.00
Do. Hache 40.00 a45.00
Do. Lima 67.50 a70.00
Sapan Wood 57.50 a60.00

FEATHERS. Duty 25 per cent. ad val.
Live American, lb. 33 a35

FISH. Duty 20 per cent. ad val.
Dry Cod, cwt. 2.37½a 2.70
Dry Scale 1.25 a 1.50
Pickled Cod,bbl. 3.12½a 3.25
Salmon,pickled 14.50 a15.00
Do. do. tce —.— a—.—
Mackerel—
No.1, Mass.bl 8.50 a 8.62½
No.1, Halifax —.— a—.—
No.2, Mass. 7.50 a 7.62½
No.2, Halifax —.— a—.—
Do. No. 3 4.12½a 4.25
Shad—
Ct. No.1,hf.bl. 7.00 a —.—
Do.No.2 6.00 a —.—
Southern 9.25 a 9.50
Herring,pkd,bbl. 3.75 a —.—
Do. scaled, box 50 a —
Do. No. 1 — a 30
Do. No. 2 — a —

FLAX. Duty 15 per cent. ad val.
American, lb. 8¼a —
Do. Tennessee 27 a29

FLOUR & MEAL. Duty 20 per cent. ad val.
Inspected fine —.— a—.—
State,com.brands 5.00 a5.12½
Do. straight do. 5.12½a5.25
Do. favorite do. 5.25 a5.37½
Ohio&In. mxd do. 5.12½a5.25
Michigan do. do. 5.25 a5.37½
Do. straight do. 5.37½a5.50
Do. fancy do. 5.56¼a5.62½
Genesee, pure 6.12½a6.18¾
Ohio,fancybrands 5.87½a6.00
Genesee do. do. 6.25 a6.50
Ohio, extra do. 6.00 a6.12½
Genesee do. do. 6.50 a7.12½
Rich'd City Mills —.— a—.—
Brandywine 5.62½a5.75
Georgetown 5.62½a5.75
Alexandria 5.50 a5.62½
BaltimoreHwd.st 5.50 a5.62½
Richm'd country 5.50 a5.62½
Petersburg city 5.62½a5.75
Fredericksburg 5.43¾a5.50
Rye Flour 2.87½a2.93¾
Corn Meal,Jersey 2.97½a2.93¾
Do. B'ndywine —.— a3.25
Do. do. punch. 14.87½a15.00

FRUIT. Duty: Oranges, Lemons and Green Fruit 20; Nuts, and Grapes not dried, 30; Preserved Fruit or Sweetmeats, and Dry Fruit of all kinds, 40 per cent. ad val.
Raisins,Sun,cask —.— a—.—
Do. bunch, box 2.80 a2.90
Do. cluster 2.00 a—.—
Currants, Zante 7 a 7½
Citron 17 a 18
Almonds, Mar's, sft — a 20
Do. Ivica,soft sh. — a 19
Do. shelled 20 a 21
Figs, Turkey — a —
Pecan Nuts — a —
Ginger,Can. case 8.00 a8.50

GRAIN. Duty 20 per cent. ad val.
Wheat,wh.Ge.bh. 1.47 a1.50
Do. Ohio —.— a—.—
Red&mxd west —.— a—.—
Southern —.— a—.—
Rye, northern 61½a 62
Corn,Jer.& nor.yel. 62 a 62½
South. mxd&wh. — a —
South. yel. 61 a 62
Western flat yel. 60 a 60½
Western mixed 59 a 60
Barley, western — a —
Oats, northern 47 a 48
Do. Jersey 44 a 46
Peas,blk eyed,2bh —.— a2.00

HIDES. Duty 5 per cent. ad val.
R.G.& B. Ayres,lb. 12½a 13
California 10 a —
Matamoros — a 11½
Dry southern 9 a 10
Calcutta Buffalo 7 a 8
Do. dry, piece 85 a1.00
Do.green salted 1.08 a1.15

HONEY. Duty 30 per cent. ad val.
Cuba, gallon — a58

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent. ad val.
1849, lb. 13 a17

IRON. Duty 30 per cent. ad val. We quote wholesale store prices. Cargoes and entire invoices are sold at lower rates. Our quotations for Bar are for the common, ordinary sizes—the larger and smaller sizes are charged at extra prices.
Pig,Eng&Sc.ton 22.00a 23.50
Do.Am.No.1 22.00a 23.00
Do.Am.com. 22.50a 23.00
Bar, Norway 105.00a107.50
Do. Rus.PSI 97.50a —.—
Do. Rus. NS —.— a —.—
Swed.ord.szs 87.50a 90.00
Amer. rolled 62.50a —.—
Eng. refined 55.00a 57.50
Eng. com. 40.00a 42.50
Sheet, Russia, lb. 13½a 14
Do.Eng.&Am. 3½a —
BoilerPlate,1st qu 5½a —
Do. 2nd qual. 4½a 4½
Hoop,E&A.cwt 4.00 a 5.00

LEAD. Duty 20 per cent. ad val.
Missouri, 100 lbs. 4.44 a4.50
Spanish 4.37½a4.50
Bar, lb. 5 a 5½
Sheet and Pipe 4½a —

LEATHER. (SOLE.) Duty 20 per cent. ad val.
Oak, sla'ter, light, lb. 23 a25
Do. middle 20 a22
Do. heavy 19 a21
Do. dry hide 17 a21
Do. Ohio 20 a22½
Hemlock, light 15½a16½
Do. middle 15½a16½
Do. heavy 14 a15
Do. damaged 13½a14½
Do. poor do. 10½a11

LIME. Duty 10 per cent. ad val.
Thomaston, bbl. — a 70

MOLASSES. Duty 30 per cent. ad val.
N.Orleans,newcr.gal 22 a26
Porto Rico 22 a31
Trin. & Cuba musc. 22 a24

OILS. Duty: Palm 10; Olive 30; Linseed, Sperm (foreign fisheries) and Whale or other Fish (foreign) 20 per cent. ad val.
Florence,30fl.box 4.25 a—.—
Olive,12bots.bkts 2.75 a2.87½
Do.incasks,gal. 90 a 92½
Palm, lb. 6 a 6½
Linseed, city, gal. 76 a 77
Do. English 76 a —
Whale 49 a 52
Do. refined fall — a —
Do. ref. winter 60 a 62
Sperm, crude 1.18 a1.20
Do.winter unbl —.— a1.25
Do. spr&fall do. —.— a1.20
Elephant,ref.blchd 60 a 65
Lard Oil,fall&win. 58 a 60

PLASTER PARIS. Duty free.
Blue & white,ton 2.25 a2.62½

PROVISIONS. Duty: Cheese 30; all other 20 per cent. ad val.
Beef, mess, bbl. 8.50 a10.25
Do. prime 5.50 a 6.50
Pri. mess. tce 17.00 a20.00
Pork,mess,O.bl 10.62½a10.68¾
Do. prime, O. 8.62½a —.—
Do. pri. mess —.— a—.—
Lard,Ohio prime,lb 6¼a —
Hams, pickled 6 a 7½
Do. smoked 6½a 8
Shoulders, pickled 3¾a 4
Do. smoked 4 a 5
Beef Hams, bbl. 13.00 a13.50
Beef, smoked, lb. 9 a 9½
Butter,State, p'me 16 a 17
Do. do. fair 13 a 15
Do. do. inf. 9 a 11
Do. Ohio 8 a 10½
Cheese 4 a 6¾

RICE. Duty 20 per cent. ad val.
Ord.to fair,100lbs. 3.25 a3.37½
Good to prime 3.50 a3.75

SALT. Duty 20 per cent. ad val.
TurksIsland,bushel 22 a 22½
St. Martins 21 a 22
Liv'pool grd. sack 95 a1.00
Do. fine 1.25 a1.37½
Do.do.Ashton's 1.45 a1.50

SEEDS. Duty: Clover and Timothy free; Flax Seed 20 per cent. ad val.
Clover, lb. 6 a 6½
Timothy, tierce 14.00 a16.00
Flax,rough,bush 1.40 a 1.50

SPICES. Duty: Pepper 30; all other 40 per cent. ad val.
Cassia, in mats, lb. 25 a 27
Ginger, race — a 5
Mace 85 a 95
Nutmegs, No. 1 97½a1.00
Pepper, Sumatra 7 a —
Pimento,Jam. cash 12 a 12½
Cloves, cash 18½a —

SUGARS. Duty 30 per cent. ad val.
St. Croix, lb. — a—
New-Orleans 4¼a 5½
Cuba, muscovado 5 a 6½
Porto Rico 5 a 6¾
Havana white 7 a 7½
Do. brown 5¼a 7
Stuart's dble ref. loaf 9½a—
Havemeyers & Moller's loaf 9½a—

WOOL. Duty 30 per cent. ad val.
Amer. Sax. fleece, lb. 43 a45
Do. full blood Mer. 39 a41
Do. ½ and ¾ Mer. 35 a37½
Do.native & ¼ Mer. 30 a33
Superfine pulled, ctry 35 a36
No. 1 pulled, country 32 a33
Superfine pulled, city 33 a34
No.1 pulled city,lmbs 30 a31
South Amer. washed 15 a16
Do. washed&pckd. 21 a23
Do. unwashed 7 a 9
S.A.Cordova,washed 22 a23
Do. unwashed 12 a13
African do. 8 a15
Smyrna do. 13 a16
Mexican do. 13 a14

ZINC. Duty: in Pigs 5; in Sheets 15 per cent. ad val.
In sheets, lb. 5½a 5¾
Sheathing, V.M. 6½a 7

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. EVANGELIST,

No. 120 Nassau street, New-York.

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THOS. A. PETTGREW, PRINTER.